EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

ROCK SPRINGS RELIANCE WINTON
SUPERIOR HANNA

★ ★ CONTENTS ★ ★

	Page
Samuel Pepys, Diarist	91
Run of the Mine	97
Make It Safe	103
1937 Safety Award	104
Poems by James Elroy Flecker	111
Engineering Department	116
The Provost of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and the King's Coronation	118
Coal Here, There, and Everywhere	121
Ye Old Timers	123
Of Interest to Women	124
Our Young Women	127
Boy Scout Activities	128
Our Little Folks	129
News About All of Us	130
The Office Broom	132

MARCH, 1938

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
OLD TIMERS ASSN.

SAVE TIRE DOLLARS

WITH THE THRIFT TIRE OF THE YEAR

THE U.S. TIRE

LOOK AT THIS HEAPING MEASURE OF EXTRA VALUE AT A PRICE EVERYONE CAN AFFORD TO PAY

1. **BALANCED**... to rigid requirements of automobile engineers.
2. **TEMPERED RUBBER**... world-famous for longer wear.
3. **SAFETY-BONDED CORD BODY**... extra protection against blow-outs.
4. **COGWHEEL TREAD**... more protection from skidding.
5. **FULL-SIZE**... maximum standard dimensions.
6. **ANCHORED PLIES**... extra protection from blowouts at bead.
7. **SAFER RIM GRIP**... high tensile steel beads imbedded in hard rubber.
8. **FLOATING CORD BREAKER**... imbedded in live cushion rubber, resists road shocks.

BACKED BY NEW Lifetime Guarantee *Ask about it!*

We have a complete stock at popular prices

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

Cut your tire costs with this safe, long mileage tire—especially built for the Independent Dealer (I. D.) by the world's largest producer of rubber. Come in today. See all the famous quality features we are offering in the U. S. TIRE.

Personalized Service

Stop at the sign of "U. S. Tires" and let the personalized service of a tire specialist save you money.
Your Neighbor, The Independent U. S. Tire Dealer

THE TIRE THAT'S MAKING A MILLION NEW FRIENDS

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 15 MARCH, 1938 NUMBER 3

Samuel Pepys, Diarist

One of the strangest characters in English history, a combination of patriot and rogue, scholar and knave, sinner and churchman. The product of a stirring time in England's history, who lives on because of a diary not intended to be made public but which will be read for centuries to come.

SAMUEL PEPYS (whose surname is commonly pronounced "Peeps") was born in London on February 23, 1633. His father was an impecunious tailor and his mother had been employed as a servant. The Pepys family had lived as substantial yeomen in the counties of Huntington and Cambridge and it was because of this background that Pepys obtained his start. There were eleven children in the father's household but none other than Samuel won fame or even prominence. When judgment is being passed on Samuel Pepys' character, due allowance must be made for the general laxness in matters spiritual, moral and social, that governed in his day. His King Charles II was not altogether an angel.

After passing St. Paul's School, Pepys entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1650, a boy of seventeen. The youth even before entering college came to be known as an "exhibitionist" given to attracting attention, an entry in the College Order Book citing a rebuke given him for being "scandalously overseene in drink" on one October night. Pepys took his degree in 1653 and history does not record his whereabouts for two years thereafter. In 1655, when twenty-two, he married Elizabeth St. Michel, a miss of fifteen, the daughter of a French gentleman whose fortune had been forfeited to his native France because of his unhappy preference for Protestantism. When the young couple decided on marriage, neither had a penny, and the groom was compelled to pawn his lute for forty shillings. It must have been an instrument of quality to bring the equivalent of $9.60 in that day. Music was a passion with Pepys and all through the diary frequent reference to his playing on lute, flageolet and violin, are to be found.

The young man's opportunity came through the son of Sir Sydney Montagu, who had married Paulina Pepys, the tailor's aunt. This son, Edward Montagu, a first cousin of Pepys, was later created Earl of Sandwich. A month after Samuel and Elizabeth were married, Edward Montagu, a close personal friend of Oliver Cromwell, was put in joint command of the Commonwealth fleet and compelled to go to sea and Montagu then employed Pepys to act as steward, looking after the sailors' personal and household affairs. This task well done led to Montagu securing a position for the younger man in the Navy Office which became his life work. Edward Montagu was but thirty when he became fleet commander and while his naval record is buried in the files of the British Admiralty, the name lives on through the various structures known as sandwiches, a popular article of diet, whose "lining" ranges from epicurean caviar to plebeian ham.

The famous Diary covers the period, January 1, 1660 (Lord's Day,) and closes May 13, 1669, when failing eyesight forced the author to abandon it. The entries were made in a shorthand of Pepys' own invention, and the original Diary contained in six leather-bound octavo volumes stand on the shelves of the Pepys' library at Magdalene College. No attempt was made to decipher the text for a hundred years, but with the publication of Sir John Evelyn's Diary in 1818, it was suggested that equally interesting matter might be found in Pepys' hidden story, and when a volume was shown to Lord Grenville, that gentleman took it up to bed with him one evening, appearing at breakfast with the key. The six volumes were then turned over to John Smith, an undergraduate of St. John's College, who produced after three years, working twelve

The Employes' Magazine is distributed to employes free of cost. Subscription to other than employes $1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

hours a day, a full transcription which was first published in 1825.

Writing as he did for himself, the diarist was exceedingly frank, not hesitating to record his own personal foibles and weaknesses. His mind was keenly alive to the beauty of life, expressed in music, poetry and little children who, though childless himself, he deeply loved. He also held a full sense of the humor of life, and like the accountant he was, he felt it was incumbent to record every situation that arose in his life, the good with the bad. Every entry shows evidence of the deepest sincerity. Pepys accepted bribes and he refused bribes, and living under different standards than exist in Great Britain today, he wrote, "a purser without professed cheating is a professed loser, twice as much as he gets." "Good God," he once exclaimed over a 3000 pound ($15,000) contract for masts, "to see what a man might do, were I a knave! The whole business from beginning to end done by me * ** but I hope my pains was such as the king has the best bargain of masts has been bought this 27 years." We will pass to certain interesting and amusing points in the Diary coming back to the man later.

As a preface to his journal the Diarist opened the first volume, 1660, with the following preentry:

> "Blessed be God, at the end of the last year I was in very good health, without any sense of my old pain,[1] but upon taking of cold. I lived in Axe Yard,[2] having my wife and servant Jane, and no more in family than us three.
>
> "The condition of the State was thus; viz. the Rump, after being disturbed by my Lord Lambert, was lately returned to sit again. The officers of the Army all forced to yield. Lawson lies still in the river, and Monk is with his army in Scotland. The new Common Council of the City do speak very high; and had sent to Monk their sword-bearer, to acquaint him with their desires for a free and full Parliament. My own private condition very handsome, and esteemed rich, but indeed very poor; besides my goods of my house, and my office, which at present is somewhat uncertain. Mr. Downing master of my office."[3]

Pepys lived in a day of huge appetites, and so the following entry:

> "January 26th. Home from my office to my Lord's lodgings where my wife had got ready a very fine dinner—viz. a dish of marrow bones; a leg of mutton; a loin of veal; a dish of fowl, three pullets, and two dozen of larks all in a dish; a great tart, a neat's tongue, a dish of anchovies; a dish of prawns and cheese."

The navy clerk had a flair for kissing, whether his wife's maids or gentry, as witnesseth:

> "The rest of the company got a coach by themselves; Mr. Creed and I went in the fore part of a coach wherein were two very pretty ladies, very fashionable and with black patches, who very merrily sang all the way and that very well, and were very free to kiss the two blades that were with them. I took out my flageolette and piped."

In that day it was believed that scrofula could be cured by the King's touch. We find the following entry dated June 23rd, 1660:

> "To my Lord's lodgings, and there staid to see the King touch people for the King's evil. But he did not come at all, it rayned so; and the poor people were forced to stand all the morning in the rain in the garden. Afterward he touched them in the Banquetting-house."

Vitamins "A" to "D" accomplish what Charles II failed too frequently in doing.

Pepys was very proud of his wife's beauty, even though they quarreled continuously, jealousy existing not without cause on both sides a frequent provocation:

> "July 10th, 1660. This day I put on first my new silk suit, the first that ever I wore in my life. Took my wife to Dr. Clodius's to a great wedding of Nan Hartlib to Mynheer Roder, which was kept at Goring House with very great state, cost, and noble company. But among all the beauties there my wife was thought the greatest. After dinner I left the company and carried my wife to Mrs. Turner's, not returning, as I said I would, to see the bride put to bed."

The law in Pepys' day was harsh and cruel and as today certain people like to witness public executions, hence, the entry of October 13, 1660:

> "To my Lord's in the morning, where I met with Captain Cuttance, but my Lord not being up I went out to Charing Cross, to see Major-general Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. He was presently cut down, and his head and heart shown to the people, at which there was great shouts of joy. It is said that he said that he was sure to come shortly at the right hand of Christ to judge them that now had judged him; and that his wife do expect his coming again. Thus it was my chance to see the King beheaded at White Hall, and to see the first blood shed in revenge for the blood of the King at Charing Cross. After that I went by water home, where I was angry with my wife for her things lying about, and in

[1] Pepys had been cut for the stone on March 26, 1658.
[2] In Westminster.
[3] Pepys was a clerk in the Receipt of the Exchequer office.

my passion kicked the little fine basket, which I bought her in Holland, and broke it, which troubled me after I had done it."

The Book of Common Prayer was suppressed for fifteen years hence the entry of November 4, 1660, (Lord's Day):

"In the morn to our own church, where Mr. Mills did begin to nibble at the Common Prayer, by saying 'Glory be to the Father, &c.' after he had read the two psalms; but the people had been so little used to it, that they could not tell what to answer. My wife seemed very pretty to-day, it being the first time I had given her leave to wear a black patch."

Two days later Pepys wrote:

"At night my wife and I did fall out about the dog's being put down into the cellar, which I had a mind to have done because of his fouling the house, and I would have my will; and so we went to bed and lay all night in a quarrel. This night I was troubled all night with a dream that my wife was dead, which made me that I slept ill all night."

It is fascinating to read of Pepys material progress. Every little purchase, his wife's clothes, table linen, even decorative things to place in the home, were matters of sincere concern, and throughout all he was thrifty, as for example: * * * "After that home and to bed, reading myself asleep, while the wench sat mending my breeches by my bedside." The "wench" was a young and doubtless poorly paid servant girl.

The Diary was a year old when, on December 31, 1660, this special entry was made:

"At the end of the last and the beginning of this year, I do live in one of the houses belonging to the Navy Office, as one of the principal officers, and have done now about half a year. After much trouble with workmen I am now almost settled; my family being, myself, my wife, Jane, Will. Hewer, and Wayneman, my girle's brother. Myself in constant good health, and in a most handsome and thriving condition. Blessed be Almighty God for it. I am now taking of my sister to come and live with me. I take myself now to be worth 300 pounds clear in money, and all my goods and all manner of debts paid, which are none at all."

Samuel Pepys was rising in the world. With one year up and eight to go we must hurry on. The last entry for 1661 is one of thankfulness and reads:

"My wife and I this morning to the Paynter's, and there she sat the last time. After supper, and my barber had trimmed me, I sat down to end my journell for this year, and my condition at this time, by God's blessing, is thus: my health is very good, and so my wife's in all respects: my servants, W. Hewer, Sarah, Nell and Wayneman: my house at the Navy Office. I suppose myself to be worth about 500 pounds clear in the world, and my goods of my house my own, and what is coming to me from Brampton when my father dies, which God defer."

A form of taxation enacted under Charles II and repealed in the reign of William and Mary was the "chimney" tax of which Pepys remarks under date of February 3rd, 1662:

"I am told that this day the Parliament hath voted 2 shillings per annum for every chimney in England, as a constant revenue for ever to the Crown."

This is one form of taxation that our Congress has not yet thought of.

In this day of safety razors it is interesting to note the use of pumice stone in removing the beard, May 25th, 1662, (Lord's Day):

"To trimming myself, which I have this week done every morning, with pumice stone, which I learnt when I was last at Portsmouth; and I find it very easy, speedy, and cleanly, and shall continue the practice of it. To church, and heard a good sermon of Mr. Woodcocke's at our church; only in his latter prayer for a woman in childbed, he prayed that God would deliver her from the hereditary curse of childbearing which seemed a pretty strange expression."

Pepys closed the year 1662 with thanks to God for favors, including that of his wealth rising to 650 pounds ($3250) "besides my goods of all sorts." Charles II was dallying with Lady Castlemain, the Bishops were haughty in their attitude toward the Presbyterians who were strangely silent. April 4, 1663, being Saturday, the Diarist brought in a few friends to celebrate the occasion of the removal by a surgeon of a "stone:"

"Very merry at, before, and after dinner, and the more for that my dinner was great, and most neatly dressed by our own only maid. We had a fricasee of rabbits and chickens, a leg of mutton boiled, three carps in a dish, a great dish of a side of lamb, a dish of roasted pigeons, a dish of four lobsters, three tarts, a lamprey pie (a most rare pie), a dish of anchovies, good wine of several sorts, and all things mighty noble and to my great content."

The next day was "Lord's Day," when this brief entry was made:

"To church, where a simple bawling young Scot preached."

On May 24th, 1663, Pepys administered a castigation to his servant boy, using a "ropes end" then called in naval parlance a "salt eel:"

"Up betimes, and with my salt eel went

down in the parler and there got my boy and did beat him till I was fain to take breath two or three times. Yet for all I am afeard it will make the boy never the better, he is grown so hardened in his tricks; which I am sorry for, he being capable of making a brave man, and is a boy that I and my wife love very well."

The night of September 18th, 1663, brought a very high wind and with the Queen ill, Pepys set out by carriage to learn of her condition:

"Coming to St. James, I hear that the Queen did sleep five hours pretty well to-night, and that she waked and gargled her mouth, and to sleep again. It seems she was so ill as to be shaved and pidgeons put to her feet, and to have the extreme unction given her by the priests, who were so long about it that the doctors were angry. The King, they all say, is most fondly disconsolate for her and weeps by her, which makes her weep; which one this day told me he reckons a good sign, for that it carries away some rheume from the head."

Her Majesty had a case of spotted fever:

"And that the King do seem to take it much to heart, for that he hath wept before her; but for all that that he hath not missed one night since she was sick, of supping with my Lady Castlemaine * * *."

When the year closed the Naval clerk was worth 800 pounds ($4000,) thus expressing his thanks:

"Myself, blessed be God! in a good way and design and resolution of sticking to my business to get a little money with doing the best service I can to the King also; which God continue! So ends the old year."

The Diarist's brother Tom having died, the entry for March 18th, 1664, reads in part:

"And being come to the grave as above, Dr. Pierson, the minister of the parish, did read the service for buriall, and so I saw my poor brother laid into the grave; and so all broke up, and I and my wife and Madam Turner and her family to my brother's, and by and by fell to a barrell of oysters, cake, and cheese, being too merry for so late a sad work. But, Lord! to see how the world makes nothing of the memory of a man an houre after he is dead! And, indeed, I must blame myself; for though at the sight of him dead and dying, I had real grief for a while, while he was in my sight, yet presently after, and ever since, I have had very little grief indeed for him."

On December 19th, after retiring, Samuel and his wife engaged in an argument over the conduct of their servants:

"Thereupon she giving me some cross answer I did strike her over her left eye such a blow as the poor wretch did cry out and was in great pain, but yet her spirit was such as to endeavour to bite and scratch me. But I coying with her made her leave crying, and sent for butter and parsley, and friends presently one with another, and I up, vexed at my heart to think what I had done, for she was forced to lay a poultice or something to her eye all day, and is black, and the people of the house observed it."

At the close of the year, however, we find this record:

"31st. After dinner to my accounts of the whole yeare, and was at it till past twelve at night, it being bitter cold. But yet I was well satisfied with my worke, and above all to find myself, by the great blessing of God, worth 1,340 pounds ($6,745) for which the Lord make me for ever thankful to his holy name for it! Thence home to eat a little, and so to bed. Soon as ever the clock struck one I kissed my wife in the kitchen by the fireside, wishing her a merry new yeare, observing that I believe I was the first proper wisher of it this year, for I did it as soon as ever the clock struck one.

"So ends the old yeare, I bless God, with great joy to me. I bless God I never have been in so good plight as to my health in so very cold weather as this is, nor indeed in any hot weather, these ten years as I am at this day and have been these four or five months. But I am at a great losse to know whether it be my hare's foot,[1] or taking every morning of a pill of turpentine, or my having left off the wearing of a gowne. My family is: my wife, in good health, and happy with her; her woman Mercer, a pretty, modest, quiett mayde; her chamber-mayde Besse, her cook mayde Jane, the little girl Susan, and my boy Tom Edwards, and a pretty and loving quiett family I have as any man in England. My credit in the world and my office grows daily, and I am in good esteeme with everybody, I think."

In 1665, the great plague descended on London, the entry for July12th, reading:

"The people die so that now it seems they are fain to carry the dead to be buried by daylight, the nights not sufficing to do it in. And my Lord Mayor commands people to be within at nine at night, all as they say that the sick may have liberty to go abroad for ayre."

Ten thousand died in one week and with England threatened by Holland, Pepys remained at his post when his companions, high and low were deserting London.

On September 2nd, 1666, the Great Fire of London occurred, and out of Pepy's Diary came with its translation, a most complete and dramatic story of the fire. In his entry for September 2nd, (Lord's Day) we find this beginning:

[1]A charm against the colic.

"Some of our mayds sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City. So I rose and slipped on my night-gowne and went to her window, and thought it to be on the back-side of Markelane at the farthest; but, being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off; and so went to bed again and to sleep. About seven rose again to dress myself, and there looked out at the window and saw the fire not so much as it was, and further off. So to my closett to set things to rights after yesterday's cleaning. By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish-street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently and walked to the Tower, and there got up upon one of the high places, Sir J. Robinson's little son going up with me; and there I did see the houses at that end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge. So with my heart full of trouble, I down to the water-side, and there got a boat and through bridge, and there saw a lamentable fire. Poor Mitchell's house, as far as the Old Swan, already burned that way, and the fire running further. Everybody endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river or bringing them into lighters that lay off; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair of stairs by the water-side to another. And among other things the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconys till they were, some of them burned, their wings, and fell down. Having staid, and in an hour's time seen the fire rage every way, and nobody, to my sight, endeavouring to quench it, but to remove their goods and leave all to the fire; and having seen it get as far as the Steeleyard, and the wind mighty high and driving it into the City, and everything after so long a drought proving combustile, even the very stones of churches, I to White Hall and there up to the King's closett in the Chappell, where people come about me and I did give them an account dismayed them all, and word was carried in to the King. So I was called for and did tell the King and Duke of Yorke what I saw, and that unless his Majesty did command houses to be pulled down nothing could stop the fire. They seemed much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor from him and command him to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way."

The story of the "most horrid malicious bloody flame" occupies at length the diary's pages until on September 7th, we find this record:

"Up by five o'clock, and blessed be God! find all well; and by water to Paul's Wharfe. Walked thence and saw all the towne burned. and a miserable sight of Paul's church, with all the roofs fallen, and the body of the quire fallen into St. Fayth's;[1] Paul's school also, Ludgate, and Fleet-street, my father's house and the church and a good part of the Temple the like."

Calm and collected, Pepys unwittingly wrote in his cryptic Diary a great story, one that a modern reporter would be happy to equal.

Pepys made no record on December 31st, 1667, and so no special word of thanks though the two years, 1666 and 1667, were eventful ones. On January 1st, 1668, after reciting his labors with his accounts he wrote:

"and so dined with my Lord Crew. Here they did talk much of the present cheapness of corne, even to a miracle; so as their farmers can pay no rent, but do fling up their lands; and would pay in corne; but, which I did observe to my Lord, and he liked well of it, our gentry are grown so ignorant in every thing of good husbandry that they know not how to bestow this corne: which, did they understand but a little trade, they would be able to joyne together and know what markets there are abroad and send it thither, and thereby ease their tenants and be able to pay themselves."

Apparently the farmers of that day also had their problems.

Two comely cousins, Bab and Betty Pepys, came into the home, and shortly thereafter on February 23rd, 1669, we find the Diarist taking his wife and cousins to Westminster Abbey:

"and there did show them all the tombs very finely, having one with us alone, there being other company this day to see the tombs, it being Shrove Tuesday; and here we did see. by particular favour, the body of Queen Katherine of Valois;[2] and I had the upper part of her body in my hands, and I did kiss her mouth, reflecting upon it that I did kiss a Queen, and that this was my birth-day, thirty-six years old, that I did first kiss a Queen."

Always a showman, Pepys could not resist an opportunity when it came.

It is difficult in this day to evaluate the character of Samuel Pepys. One commentator said that the intimate form of a diary is not designed to bring out the best side of its writer, and as no man is a hero to his valet, it is certain he will be

[1]St. Faith's church was in the crypt under the choir of old St. Paul's.

[2]Wife of King Henry VI.; she was buried in 1457.

less so to his diary. Pepys was, however, the possessor of genius. He was loyal to his patron and to his King, even though he kissed and flirted his way through life. A pretty woman, whether married or single, he could not resist. These flirtations, whether innocent or otherwise, and many of them ranked in the "otherwise" class, caused him and his wife much domestic agony. When he retired a few weeks after the abdication of James II late in 1688, he was the possessor of a large fortune. Much of this came to him in the form of bribes paid for the privilege of selling supplies to the navy. He records an instance in which a man seeking favors left an envelope containing money on his desk. Satisfied that it was a bribe, he held the envelope behind his back while he opened it thereafter spilling the contents on his desk, affecting great surprise when after a turn around his office he first espied the gold pieces.

While living a life largely of petty misdemeanors, his misconduct hidden by artifice, he was the possessor of untiring energy. When his patron Lord Sandwich drifted into a morass of misconduct, Pepys wrote to him a courageous letter of advice and reproofs basing it upon "the duty which every bit of bread I eat tells me I owe to your Lordship." During the Dutch Wars, when his fellow officers fled from plague-stricken London, he stood almost alone in the Navy Offices, writing to Sir William Conventry at sea; "the sickness thickens around us, and particularly upon our neighborhood. You, Sir, took your turn of the sword; I therefore must not grudge to take mine of the pestilence." His was a nobility clouded by petty pecadilloes. Knowing his weaknesses, he instituted a system of self fining, the pence to go to charity. He sinned and paid, then asked God's forgiveness only to sin again.

After fourteen years of married life, Elizabeth, his wife, died, aged twenty-nine. She was buried in the church of St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, and Pepys childless, did not marry again. She was a refractory though engaging soul and he was a trying husband. Space prevents a recitation of the many honors that came to Samuel Pepys after his retirement by partial blindness. He was elected President of the Royal Society in 1684, and served in Parliament three terms. He died on May 26th, 1703, at the age of seventy, and was buried in St. Olave's beneath the marble bust he years before erected to the memory of his lovely but troublesome French wife. He closed his diary on December 31st, 1669, with these sad words:

> "And thus ends all that I doubt I shall ever be able to do with my own eyes in the keeping of my Journal, I being not able to do it any longer, having done now so long as to undoe my eyes almost every time that I take a pen in my hand; and therefore whatever comes of it I must forbear; and therefore resolve from this time forward to have it kept by my people in long-hand, and must therefore be contented to set down no more than is fit for them and all the world to know; or if there be any thing (which cannot be much, now my amours to Deb. are past, and my eyes hindering me in almost all other pleasures), I must endeavour to keep a margin in my book open, to add here and there a note in short-hand with my own hand.
>
> "And so I betake myself to that course, which is almost as much as to see myself going into my grave: for which, and all the discomforts that will accompany my being blind, the good God prepare me!"
>
> "May 31, 1669. S. P."

This strange soul did not then foresee the fullness of the life ahead of him. For thirty-four years he mingled with his Fellows of the Royal Society, men of great culture and genius. It was during this period he collected the great Pepysian Library bequeathed by him, including the Diary, to his college. His collection was made up of English, French, Spanish and Italian works, with many in Latin and Greek. He did not however possess a single German volume, perhaps the result of some strange prejudice. Many of his entries conclude with the words: "And so to bed."

DISSIPATION

A henpecked little man came into the doctor's office for an examination for life insurance. The doctor knew the man's wife wore the pants, but as a matter of form he asked the usual question:

"You don't dissipate, do you? Not a fast liver—or anything like that?"

The little man looked a bit frightened, hesitated a bit, then said:

"Sometimes I chew a little gum."

BIGGER AND BETTER BABIES

Speaking of the wonders of science, we read recently of a baby in New York that wasn't growing as it should. After trying several different diets, the child was given elephant's milk. By the time it reached the age of six months it weighed two hundred pounds! But, of course—it was a baby elephant.

"SHE KNEW HER ONIONS"

The young man was teasing the pretty girl for a kiss.

"Tell me," she demanded, looking straight into his eyes, "have you ever kissed a girl before?"

The young man hesitated for a moment, and admitted:

"I cannot tell you a lie; I have."

"All right," said the sweet young thing, presenting her lips. "I didn't want you to practice on me."

Run of the Mine

The Collapse of Conscience

SUCH is the title of a four-page article written by J. Donald Adams, Editor of The New York Times Book Review, and published in the January issue of "The Atlantic."

After calling attention to the fact that the word "crisis" has become commonplace, that it is blared at millions daily over the radio, (frequently by young men who cannot properly pronounce many common words,) and that it stares boldly from the columns of the daily newspapers, from many magazines and from the title pages of books, Mr. Adams makes this pertinent statement:

> "I contend that personal conscience in the United States has fallen to a new low in our history as a nation. It has largely been lost to our sight in all the din and dither that have been raised about that other moral concept, the social conscience, which, we are constantly reminded, has a nobler and more widely entrancing function. And the more we hear of the one the less we hear of the other. The personal conscience has been steadily submerged; the very foundation upon which any broader conception of individual responsibility towards society must rest is being washed away. What we were once taught to recognize as the 'still small voice' has become indeed still and small."

For some years, certain men in high places have thundered in behalf of a wider social conscience, their very own pronouncements lacking too frequently common honesty and decency. For example, a man near the top of our government in a recent radio address made the statement that, "sixty families threaten enslavement of the nation by a strike of capital to win a free hand." The foundation for this assertion was a recently published book, sensational in character, that sells for $3.75 per copy. Here was a case of an emotional pot boiling author getting out a book to sell to the smear-loving element, which was taken up by a cabinet officer and used as a basis for a rabble-rousing speech, which always goes over big. If we are not mistaken, one of the President's own family married into one of the "sixty," and the husband of a daughter is employed by still another of the "sixty families." It should not be forgotten that a United States Senator, standing on the floor of the Senate Chamber, called the book scandalous, libelous, and unfit for circulation. It is this form of lack of individual conscience that Mr. Adams is protesting.

Let us step down from the pages of that greatest of all American magazines, "The Atlantic," which has furnished inspiration to its readers for more than eighty years, quoting from the advice to an enquirers' column of a midwest newspaper. The woman who writes this column; educated, sympathetic by nature and sound in her reasoning, even though comparatively poor, in commenting on the book referred to and the use of it as a basis for supporting blatherskite statements, after stating that she was quite fed up on "the gaff that we are supposed to fall for," said:

> "I hear persons who are entirely dependent upon our so-called capitalistic system implying that all dishonesty, as well as all wealth, is in the hands of a few industrialists and bankers. If there is no dishonesty among other classes, then why do we put a lock on every window, build vault doors seven feet thick that weigh 28 tons each, and spend millions on police departments, jails and penitentiaries. It is the essence of insolence and effrontery to class any man as a malefactor because he has holdings. With few exceptions he has come by these holdings as a result of hard work, thrift, frugality, farsightedness. If we continue to spread the propaganda that all wealth is pernicious and that, therefore business must be strictly regulated, if not destroyed, we will all of us forego three squares a day."

Mr. Adams concludes his article with the statement that those who are at the head of our government today, are more or less obsessed with the theory of "social conscience," placing such before "personal conscience," attempting to press their theories through to a conclusion, regardless of what the ultimate effect on the nation may be. The fanatical craze for new remedies, new theories (many of which have been tried and which failed,) reminds us of some of the early religious crusaders, who burned at the stake those who could not or would not accept the new religion.

The Historic Battleship Oregon

THIS beloved old "bull-dog of the navy" which was turned over to the state of Oregon in July, 1925, is to be interned in a memorial park in Portland, Oregon, in the near future. Not since the days of the famous frigate "The Constitution" (Old

Ironsides,) has any American ship of war taken a place in the hearts of all Americans such as occupied by the gallant "Oregon."

Governor Charles H. Martin of Oregon, in his message asking for contributions of from $1.00 to $10.00 for the creation of the permanent memorial park, said:

"Through providing an adequate berth for the historic 'Oregon,' the people of this and of other states have the opportunity of revealing the fundamental privileges of American patriotism, by creating a historic shrine which will forever stand as a monument to these principles.

"We are not only honoring the beloved old 'bulldog of the navy,' but we are paying tribute to the men and women, who by their valor and integrity have fought for this nation since 1776 not only in the grim days of war, but sometimes in the equally arduous days of peace.

"The Battleship 'Oregon' is not a monument to war and its destruction; she is a monument to the living principles upon which this nation is founded and upon which the American people have grown great, and a testimony to the fact that we still believe these principles are worthy of preservation by fighting if necessary."

For the benefit of those who were too young to recall the memorable voyage of this now old battleship, then the flower of the American navy, as she ran from San Francisco to Key West, Florida, 14,133 nautical miles in 68 days, her route taking her through the treacherous Straights of Magellan, we append the following brief record:

"A BRIEF RECORD OF THE 'OREGON' "

"Building of the 'Oregon' ordered by Congress June 30, 1890.

"Keel laid, Nov. 19, 1891, with appropriate ceremonies, at Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

"Launched Oct. 26, 1893. Completed and placed in commission July 31, 1896.

"Contract speed was for 15 knots. Average speed on trial run 16.79 knots.

"Displacement 10,288 tons. Draught 24 feet. Overall length 351 feet. Beam 69 feet.

"Attached to Pacific squadron Dec. 28, 1896.

"First commander Capt. Henry L. Howison.

"In drydock at Puget Sound, Washington, at time word was received of destruction of battleship 'Maine' in Havana harbor. In a few hours after receiving orders from Washington, the 'Oregon' was ready for sea and left for San Francisco, under command of Captain Charles E. Clark.

"Left San Francisco March 18, 1898, on what proved to be the most renowned voyage in modern naval history. Distance travelled, 14,133 nautical miles. Time 68 days.

"May 29, 1898, steamed away from Key West to add her strength to Atlantic fleet in Cuban waters. On May 30, in company with the flagship 'Brooklyn,' left for Santiago, where the Spanish forts were bombarded and silenced.

"Sunday morning, July 3, 1898, participated in that notable naval engagement in which the Spanish fleet was destroyed.

"Arrived in New York, in company with other ships of the fleet, on Aug. 22, 1898.

"Ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet, arriving at Manila March 18, 1899.

"During World War used as a training ship and coast defense boat.

"Arrived in harbor of Portland, Oregon, July 14, 1925."

Those who believe in the greatness of America and who wish to honor the American navy by preserving the "Oregon," can well justify sending a small sum to the "Committee, Save The Battleship Oregon," Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon. It was the pennies of the American school children that saved "Old Ironsides" from destruction. SAVE THE OREGON!

What A Life!

MR. Frank J. Crowley, Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service at Cheyenne, is quoted as saying that 97 road clerks in the Cheyenne District traveled an average of 50,929 miles each per year in railway mail service. The publisher of the Wyoming Eagle remarks, "What a life!"

The writer cannot look on this performance as extraordinary, in fact when it is considered that the traveling of railway mail clerks is merely incidental to their work and not in addition to same, it would seem to be merely nominal. The travel distance reported is only a fraction of the miles traveled per year by thousands of salesmen, whose travel time is in addition to their working hours. Many salesmen travel more than 100,000 miles per year, some as much as 80,000 miles in the year wholly by auto.

The writer in addition to routine duties traveled 73,603 miles in 1937, a great deal of this travel by night with many days in service between trips. Assuming that the average mail train traveled at the modest speed of thirty miles per hour, (most mail trains exceed forty,) the mail clerks would on an average be traveling but 142 hours per month or less than eighteen eight-hour days. In substance, the 97 mail clerks worked and traveled on an average of but eighteen days or less per month during the year. We repeat: "What a life!"

Sale of Mechanical Loading Equipment for Use in Coal Mines, 1937

FROM a report prepared jointly by representatives of the United States Bureau of Mines and the National Bituminous Coal Commission, we find a decrease in sales of mobile loaders and an increase in other types of coal loading equipment, especially conveyors, occurring in 1937. The information compiled was taken from reports rendered by the manufacturers of underground coal loading equipment.

TABLE 1.—UNITS OF MECHANIZED LOADING EQUIPMENT SOLD TO ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS MINES, AS REPORTED BY IDENTICAL MANUFACTURERS, 1933 TO 1937, INCLUSIVE a

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Mobile loaders..	41	55	115	344	297
Scrapers b.....	65	34	22	28	30
Conveyors c ....d	396	d610	d681	d994.	1,088
Pit-car loaders...	18	26	28	11	38

	Percent increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1937 over 1936	1937 over 1935
Mobile loaders	— 13.7	+158.3
Scrapers b	+ 7.1	+ 36.4
Conveyors c	+ 9.5	+ 64.6
Pit-car loaders	+245.5	+ 35.7

a The figures cover reports from 29 identical manufacturers. Twenty-eight identical manufacturers were canvassed in each year from 1933 to 1936, although several of these have reported no sales in recent years. One manufacturer has now indicated that he is no longer producing this type of machinery and has accordingly been dropped from the list. Since the publication of last year's report, one additional manufacturer has been heard from; his data are included for 1936 and 1937 and the number of reporting firms remains 28.

b Reported as scrapers or scraper haulers and hoists.

c Includes hand-loaded conveyors and those equipped with duckbills and other self-loading heads. A considerable number in 1936 and 1937 are used in conjunction with mobile loaders.

d Revised to include reports recently received from one manufacturer of shaker conveyors not covered by preceding surveys.

The shrinkage in sale of mobile coal loaders in 1937 compared with 1936 of 13.7 per cent still leaves that class of equipment numerically far in advance of the machines sold in 1933. Expressed in total number of machines used it would seem that scrapers and pit car loaders are no longer substantial factors in underground coal loading, the mobile loaders and conveyors with and without duckbills, many of which are of belt construction, seemingly leading.

The largest number of mobile loaders sold in any state in 1937 went to West Virginia, other states receiving substantial shipments include western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. Conveyors were sold to bituminous mines in 15 states, the largest number in any one state going to West Virginia, the largest single market for conveyors however remaining in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, where 260 units were reported as sold in 1937, most of these being of the shaker conveyor type.

Protective Goggles, Yes!

The Salt Lake City Tribune of February 16th carried the following Associated Press dispatch from Boise, Idaho:

"Filing of 1126 claims for eye injuries during 1937 resulted in a ruling that Idaho employers must install safety devices protecting eyes of workers, Paul Black, state insurance fund safety inspector, said Tuesday.

"Black said flying particles from emery and abrasive wheels caused 710 of the eye injuries during 1937."

Explosion at the Vail Mine, 4:30 p.m., Friday, February 11th.

AN explosion attributed to a windy shot occurred at the Vail Mine located about sixty-five miles northeast of Afton in northern Lincoln County, Wyoming, on February 11, 1938. Five men were employed when the explosion occurred, newspaper reports indicating that three of the victims were thrown out of the tunnel, two remaining in the last cross-cut all mangled and burned. Published reports indicate that a shot, tamped with coal or "bug" dust, (a violation of Wyoming state laws), ignited a cloud of dust creating, in substance, a coal dust explosion.

Mrs. John Baker, wife of the mine foreman and mother of a second victim of the explosion, was compelled to travel from the mine to a ranch house located some miles distant on skis, making the first report of the accident on her arrival in an exhausted condition. Two ranchmen, Sam and Rex Young, immediately made their way to the mine opening, finding no sign of life, thereafter the men returned to the ranch, driving thirty-five miles to a ranger station where word of the disaster was flashed over the forest service short wave radio station to the Wyoming National Forest headquarters at Kemmerer, Wyoming, where the news was received at 9 o'clock the next morning. Chief State Mine Inspector Hugh McLeod and an assistant, W. H. Walsh, accompanied by E. W. Dyer and James McKinn of the Federal Bureau of Mines at Salt Lake City, were conveyed by airplane to a landing field cleared of snow in the vicinity of the ranch, the officials thereafter making their way to the mine

on snowshoes. The snowed-up condition of the roads made rescue work extremely difficult and Mrs. Baker who, after losing her husband and son in the explosion, showed heroic courage in fighting her way for five miles through deep drifts and a blinding blizzard in her successful attempt to reach the Young ranch, only to find that the storm had disrupted the rural telephone line, the Young brothers compelled to drive thirty miles to the nearest telephone in order to secure aid.

The death of five men early in 1938 presents a discouraging prospect for the Wyoming coal mines for the current year, the five deaths representing more than one-half of the total of nine fatalities which were suffered in the coal mines of Wyoming in 1937.

Saving the Nation by Spending, and Mind Money

WE have told this story before, but like many of Aesop's Fables, it has a moral.

In the old days when Grover Cleveland was President (and he was a great man,) and before the alphabet crackers were taken away from the kiddies for to designate Bureaus with, three tramps basking in the shade of an empty boxcar to kill time, decided to engage in a game of draw poker. The "bo" who suggested the game asked for real stakes—"money and lots of it." Possessing none it was suggested that "mind money" be used, that is imaginary bets could be made with imaginary money, the sky the supposed limit.

The cards were dealt and the man whose place it was to open the pot, after mature thought said, "I'll open her for a million." After cards were drawn, the "Sir Isaac Newton" on the left, after lengthy reflection, said: "I'll see your million and raise you a billion." Not to be stymied by a cool billion, the "Dr. Einstein" next in order studied his hand for what seemed like a long time, finally declaring that he would "see that there million and that billion and raise you fellows a trillion." At this point we must keep in mind that our players were not office holders; just easy minded individuals who never worked or saved, and consequently had never paid taxes.

The stupendous sum thrown, figuratively speaking, on the table by the last two betters, rather staggered the man who had opened the pot for what he had then thought was a handsome sum, a "million dollars mind money." Having neither become familiar with the sequence of numbers or the fact that astronomical distances have been found so great as to make millions, billions, trillions or even quadrillions, necessary for computation purposes, he proceeded to confess the lack of higher education by saying: "fight it out you educated slobs, I am out."

When we read of one of our statesmen or great labor leaders saying to Congress and the President, we must appropriate and spend at once, three billions, five billions and even seven billions, we are given to wonder if it is "mind money" they have reference to.

P. S.—The daily press of February 1st, carried the following Treasury report:

"Washington, Feb. 1—The position of the treasury on Jan. 29; Receipts $19,529,865.59; expenditures, $23,851,285.60; balance, $2,955,436,269.43; customs receipts for the month, $24,874,238.80.

"Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $3,492,172,915.11; expenditures, $4,370,460,700.89, including $1,174,841,971.57 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $878,287,785.78; gross debt, $37,442,619,849.54, an increase of $2,159,076.83 above the previous day."

Bituminous Coal Commission Suspends All Prices

On February 4th, on the occasion of the annual Safety Contest held in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, the writer expressed the opinion that the Bituminous Coal Regulatory Act represented unnecessary and detrimental legislation and by placing the coal industry in a straight-jacket, a sharp increase in transfer from coal to fuel oil would take place, to the prejudice of the coal industry and the labor employed therein.

After numerous court decisions suspending prices, which the Court held were made without due process, the National Bituminous Coal Commission on February 23rd announced the suspension of all code prices effective 11:59 P. M., Friday, February 25th.

Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Fund

The results obtained from the amendments to the Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Law made by the 1937 Wyoming Legislature, are well set forth in the State Treasurer's Balance Sheet for December 31, 1937.

It will be recalled that a graded rate of compensation, ranging from two to eight per cent of all extra-hazardous payrolls was substituted for the two and four per cent rates previously governing. The result of this change in rates was to compel certain employers who were selfishly indifferent to the welfare of the fund to pay the maximum of eight per cent temporarily, the rate gradually reducing as their overdrafts were reduced.

On December 31, 1936, there remained in the combined General and Reserve Funds, $517,325.80, this sum increased to $844,591.02 on December 31, 1937, an increase of $327,265,22, or 63 per cent. It can not be assumed that this rate of increase will continue for the reason that when back overdrafts are paid up the industry will very largely go back to a two per cent basis, and those who are successful in reducing accidents will pay through the year less than two per cent. The ideal method of reducing compensation costs is to reduce accidents, and the revised law has brought out this fact very forcibly, at least to certain employers.

A comparison of premiums paid into the fund and the orders of award granted for 1937, separated into three classes is shown below:

Class of	*Premium paid in*		*Awards paid out*	
Industry	*Amount*	*Per Cent*	*Amount*	*Per Cent*
Coal	$220,385.65	27	$142,893.30	27
Oil	97,050.97	12	66,343.33	12
All others.	503,105.91	61	325,909.44	61
Total	$820,542.53	100	$535,146.07	100

It will be seen that an almost exact percentage balance between payments and awards was maintained during the year, only a few important industries taking out more than was paid in. These include:

Industry	*Premium paid in*	*Awards paid out*
Iron ore mining...	$ 5,634.31	$ 6,853.02
Logging	19,734.92	34,498.91
Dude Ranches	5,240.02	6,796.50

Oil pipe lines show an overdraft but the other branches of the oil industry fully absorbed same. Wyoming has kept its compensation law at the head of all similar state laws, fully solvent and well administered.

Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines, United States and Great Britain, Year 1937

ADVANCE reports of the tentative number of fatal accidents occurring in the coal mines of the United States and Great Britain have been published in the mining press of the two countries, the preliminary figures, subject to correction, as follows:

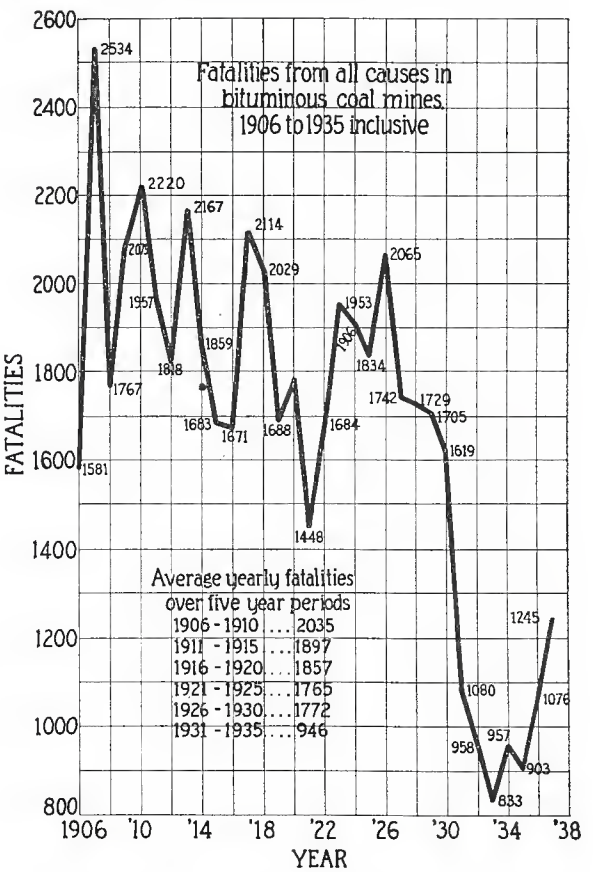
Country	*No. of Deaths*	*Deaths per 1,000,000 tons mined*
United States, Bituminous	1245	2.82
United States, Anthracite	222	4.44
United States, All Coal Mines	1467	2.98
Great Britain, All Mines	777	3.03

The British figures have been reduced to the basis of the short ton, their long ton figure 3.40 deaths per million tons of coal mined.

Any comparison based on tons mined is grossly unfair to Great Britain in that the production of coal per man shift worked is only a fraction of ours, the British production per man shift in 1936, but 1.177 tons, as compared with the American average of 4.50 tons per day in 1935. The only consistent basis of comparison is that of man-hours of exposure, no "hours" figures for either 1936 or 1937 yet available in the United States. Generally speaking, the deaths per million man-hours of exposure run in Great Britain in the ratio of one death there to three in the United States.

In this country we find that six major disasters caused a total of 101 deaths in our American mines in 1937, (as many deaths as such disasters caused from 1933 to 1936, inclusive).

We are reproducing a graph prepared by Mr. Dan Harrington of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and published in the Mining Congress Journal, February, 1938, issue, which shows the definite reduction in fatal accidents in bituminous mines commencing with 1931, reaching an all time low in 1933, when the line turned upward.



The lack of governmental financial support, with non-constructive criticism made of the Bureau of Mines by certain classes of people, plus the provision in the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, provided "The safe operation of mines for the purpose of minimizing working hazards, and for such

purpose shall be authorized to utilize the services of the Bureau of Mines," created in the minds of many people a divided responsibility, and likewise a bad psychological effect on the minds of employers and employes alike. There should be no division of responsibility of whatever character in the conduct of the work delegated to the U. S. Bureau of Mines. That organization has proved its worth.

Mine Accidents in France

The coal mining industry of France, in the last twelve years, has taken 3,063 lives. The year 1930 was the worst, with 110,822 accidents. The number has been decreased through underground work being stringently regulated by legislation. In 1935 there were 75,008 accidents, 9000 being on the surface. The major part of the accidents over the twelve-year period came from cave-ins, 52 came from explosions, and 523 from broken cage cables.

In 1935, 2,384 miners were permanently incapacitated, while 184 were killed at work.

The above has been abstracted from statistics published by M. P. Faure, Member of Parliament, Loire District.

In a Lighter Vein

SHORTLY after the National Bituminous Coal Commission prices for bituminous coal went into effect, The Chicago Journal of Commerce published this imaginary telephone conversation between a coal buyer and a coal salesman. While the complications that attach to finding a price are bad enough, such will not compare with the operator's attempt to keep all his various sizes and grades of coal moving under the involved requirements of the coal code.

(Phone ringing)—

Hello!—this is the New Deal Coal Mining and Statistical Fact-Finding and Price-Ascertaining Corporation, permit number 606.

Buyer: What's your price on screenings?

Salesman: What size and grade, please?

Buyer: Give me prices on different sizes and grades.

Salesman: Washed or raw?

Buyer: Both.

Salesman: Treated or untreated?

Buyer: Please! Just give me a price on screenings.

Salesman: Hold the wire (Now, let's see. He's in area number 4—or is it number 6—no, it's 4. Now, my base price is $1.80. Screenings are in group 12. Now to look up specifications A—then notes 1, 2 and 3!) Hello! are you still there?

Buyer: Yes, please hurry, we're running out of coal.

Salesman: I'll call you back in a few minutes. (To himself—or in a few hours.) Now, let's see, where was I? Oh, yes, seam 6, class B, specifications C, fact-notes D, E, and F. Mine price, plus freight, minus differential, plus 10 cents. Less 2 per cent—10 days—plus 15 cents for washing; minus 20 cents for dehydrating, less 8 per cent commission—or is it 10 cents—plus 10 cents because this is the month of April, or is that charge off in April—no, it's on—makes $2.45 de—same. Now for the big moment. Hold on! I believe that price is on Modified. Yes, I figured it on Modified—or will 22.3 per cent go through a round-hold 5.75/18 screen? Yes, I think it will. Now, let's see———!

(Phone rings———)

Buyer: How about that price? We're freezing out here.

Salesman: Well, I'm working on it and will call you back. By the way, would you be interested in prices on coal from group FP or NE?

Buyer: No, just *ONE—LITTLE—PRICE—ON Screenings. Please!*

Salesman: I'll call you back. Now, let's see Groups FP and NE are out; that leaves A, B, BA and BS. I believe my base is right, but on groups BA and BS I'll have to add—or subtract—for vitamins A, B and C. That's 12½ cents per million BHU, minus vitamins B and C, by the ash, expressed in dollars and no sense.

(Phone rings———)

Buyer: Say! How much longer do I have to wait for just—a—little—figure—on—a—car—of—s c r e e n i n g s?

Salesman: It won't be long now—I'm down to docket number 42, order 68, circular 93, page 5, paragraph 3.

Buyer: By the way, how long does it take to get a car from your mines to us?

Salesman: It only takes two days for the railroad to deliver, but you'd better figure five days as it takes us three days to make a price.

Buyer: *Please Hurry!*

Salesman: Gee! This is a tough one. I didn't have so much trouble on a price on a car of lump last week. I hit that right on the head in only a day-and-a-half. Now, let's see. No use starting where I left off and not much use in starting all over again!

(Phone rings———)

Are you coming home to dinner, Harry?

Can't leave yet, dear; here it is Thursday and I haven't arrived at a single quotation yet this week.

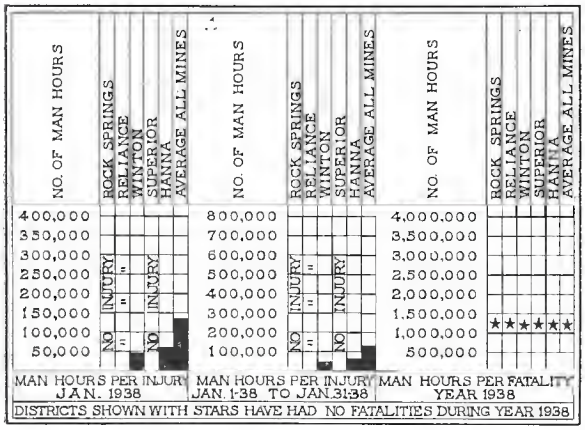
Voice: I don't like all this night work—especially with figures. Good-bye!

(Phone again———)

Buyer: Well, how are you coming on that price?

Make It Safe

January Accident Graph



THE first month of the year 1938 passed with two injuries, one underground at No. 7½ Mine, Winton, and one at "B" Tipple, Superior. This compares with three injuries for January of last year. However, the man hours worked this year were lower so that while we had fewer injuries in January, 1938, we are only 12,338 man hours ahead of the same period last year. The severity of the injuries this year was greater so that with everything considered, we still have much to be desired if we are to keep ahead of last year.

Nine of the underground sections and four of the outside sections were clear for the month. The two accidents happened in different districts so that only three of the districts show a clear record. A poor start just makes it that much harder to make a good ending. We hope that Superior and Winton will have several clear months in order to at least equal their performance of last year. If we are to improve, we must work even harder than we did last year. Planning, education, enforcement and cooperation must be given the attention of everyone concerned.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JANUARY, 1938

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	24,913	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	31,878	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	15,694	0	No Injury
Total.....	72,485	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	28,644	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	10,885	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	8,988	0	No Injury
Total.....	48,517	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	20,881	0	No Injury
Winton No. 3 and 7½.	18,613	1	18,613
Winton Outside	7,980	0	No Injury
Total.....	47,474	1	47,474
Superior "B"	15,274	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	15,050	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	15,799	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	12,628	1	12,628
Total.....	58,751	1	58,751
Hanna No. 4.....	26,152	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	11,774	0	No Injury
Total.....	37,926	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938....	265,153	2	132,577
All Districts, 1937....	360,418	3	120,139

1937 Safety Award

THE safety contest for 1937 was climaxed with the annual general safety meeting, held in the Old Timers' Building, Friday evening, February 4th. Despite the fact that it snowed during the afternoon, there were over 1,400 employes, their wives and friends present at this meeting.

Mr. I. N. Bayless presided as chairman and the music was furnished by the colorful Kiltie Band. Following is the program:

1. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
2. Opening Remarks.....Chairman
3. Address.....Mr. Eugene McAuliffe (President, The Union Pacific Coal Company)
4. Address.....Mr. Hugh McLeod (State Inspector of Coal Mines)
5. Address.....Mr. D. J. Parker (District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake)
6. Address.....Mr. E. H. Denny (District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver)
7. Address.....Mr. George B. Pryde (Vice President, Operation, The Union Pacific Coal Co.)
8. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
9. Drawing for Automobile....Mr. Thomas Berta (Manager, Fox-Rialto Theater, assisted by Miss Essie Flor; Rudolph Kucheli, President of Local No. 2309, U. M. W. of A.; and John McTee, President of Local No. 2174, U. M. W. of A.)

The Chairman, Mr. I. N. Bayless, General Manager of The Union Pacific Coal Company, opened the meeting with a general review of the 1937 safety record, also mentioning a number of things which it is hoped may be accomplished during the coming year.

Mr. Bayless introduced President McAuliffe as the first speaker, Mr. McAuliffe first expressing his deep appreciation of the privilege of standing before a large audience of mine workers who had gone a long way toward reducing mine accidents to the minimum during the year 1937. Mr. McAuliffe then stated that the advertisement recently published in the two Rock Springs papers, and thereafter published in the Employes' Magazine, was intended as a sincere public acknowledgment of the safety work accomplished by employes and officials.

Mr. McAuliffe further expressed his indebtedness to the men's First Aid Teams, to the Boy and Girl Scouts' First Aid Teams, the wives, mothers and children, to the mine workers, to the entire mine management and to the sixty-four out of one hundred section foremen in particular, who carried their respective sections through the year without accident.

The speaker then expressed his appreciation of the work done by the State Coal Mine Inspection force and the Bureau of Mines engineers, all of whom have continuously lent substantial aid toward improvement of mine safety. Mr. McAuliffe stated his first ten years on the property, 1923 to 1932, were very discouraging from a safety standpoint—very little improvement having been made, although the Company spent during the ten-year period on direct safety, labor, supervision and material, $1,019,176.35.

In referring to the work done, he said that improved ventilation, complete rock dusting, water to allay dust, adequate track clearance, closed safety lights, re-vamping of the Company's entire electric installation, the elimination of shooting from the solid and the elimination of black powder, were all steps leading toward the results obtained in 1937. In addition to the items mentioned, the speaker expressed satisfaction in the fact that all workers were now equipped with safety headwear, safety shoes, protective goggles and in the major number of instances, with protective gloves, and that 100 per cent First Aid training was in effect.

Mr. McAuliffe also stated that during the past fifteen years, law and order had been established in the mines, that is to say a definite program for safety in maintenance and production work had been established through the medium of carefully prepared rules, the Company's employes, with very few exceptions, evidencing the fullest measure of cooperation. Reference was made to the relative standing of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the mines in the United States, as a whole, and in the Rocky Mountain Region, the speaker urging that every measure of influence possible be extended toward helping the employers and employes in Wyoming and neighboring states to bring their standards up to that attained by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Mr. McAuliffe suggested that the success of employers and employes rested on the fullest understanding and a complete measure of cooperation, holding that not only could the accident ratio be further reduced, but out of the relation suggested, earnings could be best maintained. He then made the statement that all the legislation in the world would not make for success, that such was wholly an individual and cooperative problem. The speaker then said that in his opinion the Bituminous Coal Regulatory Act represented unnecessary and detrimental legislation, holding that the present stagnation of the coal industry was largely due to the mandatory price-fixing provisions of the Act, which acted as a straight jacket on sales, bring about an increased transfer from coal to fuel oil and natural gas, paving the way also for further sweeping reductions in unit fuel consumption. Mr. McAuliffe also said that the coal operators were being swamped with demands for statistics, copies of records, etc., which the smaller producers, due to lack of skilled clerks, cannot supply and which,

reaching the offices of the Board in great quantities, will perhaps never be put to practical use.

The speaker also referred to the numerous complaints from large municipalities and gas companies, as well as groups of operators who allege that their business is being vitally hampered by prices arbitrarily made. He expressed the opinion that the coal business was so complex that it could not live under rules totally lacking in that measure of flexibility which a shifting market continuously demands.

Mr. McAuliffe next said that when men are promoted from the mines to official positions, they did not lose their souls when their jobs were changed. He stated that unless employers and employes make a definite attempt to work together, success will not be obtained, that the way out was not through the continuous passage of new legislation and government expenditure and increased taxes. Illustrative of the tax situation, the speaker said that The Union Pacific Coal Company, exclusive of its subsidiaries, paid taxes in 1937 as follows:

Federal Taxes	$146,710.82
City, County, and State Taxes	269,498.69
Total	$416,209.51

Included in the above are the following items:

Federal Social Security Tax	$ 45,304.43
State Unemployment Tax	70,731.32
or a total for Social Security of	$116,035.75

The total taxes paid, exceeding $416,000, was equal to $.1257 per ton on all coal produced by the Coal Company in 1937, and was equal to 86 cents per man shift worked, the Federal and State Social Security Taxes alone (and included in above), equal to $.032 cents per ton, or 24 cents per man shift worked.

Reverting to the accident situation, Mr. McAuliffe stated that during the year 1937, as reported by the National Safety Council, 106,000 lives were lost in accidents, of which 39,700 were traffic deaths. The permanently injured totalled 375,000 and the temporarily injured totalled 9,400,000. The grand total of dead and injured approximated 9,881,000 or one for every thirteen of our population including infants in cradles. From the same source he gathered that the cost in wage loss, medical expenses and property damage by accident totalled $3,705,000,000 in 1937.

Concluding his remarks, Mr. McAuliffe stated that after consulting with associates and the management of the property he is prepared to say that the least the Coal Company would be willing to do, providing all our mines went through 1938 without a fatality, would be to award two automobiles as prizes instead of one, plus $500 in cash.

Mr. Hugh McLeod, State Inspector of Coal Mines, gave some interesting figures on the accident rate for the state of Wyoming. The number of fatal accidents decreased from 16 in the year 1936 to 9 for the year 1937, and the non-fatal accidents decreased from 263 to 225 for the same period. The tons produced, as well as the man hours worked per fatal accident, increased very noticeably.

Mr. D. J. Parker, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah, as usual, opened his remarks with a good story. He stated that an analysis of any safety program showed that it was divided into three essential parts, namely, a plan, leadership and cooperation between employer and employe. Special emphasis was given the importance of cooperation and the many things it would accomplish.

Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado, remarked that a meeting of this kind, which recognized the safety accomplishments of The Union Pacific Coal Company employes for the past year, also served as an incentive to continued safety achievements during the coming year. He told of some of the progress made in safety work and of the good derived from first aid work and the safety films furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice-President, Operation, The Union Pacific Coal Company, commented on the improvement in the safety record made during the year 1937, and congratulated the men for their splendid cooperation which made this showing possible. He stated that no safety campaign could stand still—it must either go forward or backward—and he expressed faith that the year 1938 would be forward and that there would be a further decrease in accidents.

After Mr. Pryde's address, the Kiltie Band played two selections. Mr. Thomas Berta, Manager of the Fox-Rialto Theater, was then called upon to take charge of the drawing for the Grand Prize of our 1937 safety contest, a five-passenger automobile. He was assisted by Miss Essie Flor, Mr. Rudolph Kucheli, President of Local No. 2309, U. M. W. of A., and Mr. John McTee, President of Local No. 2174, U. M. W. of A. Twenty capsules were drawn from the large bowl and placed in a small bowl, one capsule then being drawn from the small bowl that contained the name of the winner. Mr. Lawrence Bays of "C" Mine, Superior, was the name read from the capsule drawn.

Lawrence Bays - The Winner

COMMENTING on his good fortune at being the successful winner of the beautiful five-passenger sedan at the annual Safety Award for 1937, held at the Old Timers' Building, February 4th, Mr. Lawrence Bays, of Superior, expressed himself as "feeling highly elated in capturing this noteworthy prize and desired to express his deep appreciation."

We append a brief history of Mr. Bays—born 27 years ago at Coalgate, Oklahoma, coming to Superior in 1930 at the behest of his brother, who

The Grand Prize, a Chevrolet Sedan, and the winner, Mr. Lawrence Bays, "C" Mine, Superior.

had been at work for our Company in that district since 1923, attending High School at that point, graduating in 1931. While a student, he found sufficient opportunities to participate in athletics, dramatics and other activities, and is very proud of his connection with that institution, claiming that it stands second to none according to population.

He enlisted in the Civilian Conservation Corps early in 1933 as a truck driver, repairing mountain trails, cooking, etc., being honorably discharged in October, 1934.

He entered the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company in 1935 as a Faceman in "C" Mine, and has since served in other capacities, such as Timberman, Rope Runner, Shot Firer, Ratchetman, etc. Has been faithful in his attendance at First Aid meetings and is deeply grateful that he is in the employ of a company that displays such humanitarian interest in endeavoring to keep safe its men.

The 1937 Recession in Business is Paralleled by a Definite Recession in Safety in Mining

WE reproduce herewith a summary of the mine accident situation as set forth in "Mining Safety," published by the National Safety Council, Inc., February issue, Mr. Daniel Harrington, Editor. The Union Pacific Coal Company suffered two fatal accidents in 1937 with a production of 3,315,628 tons of coal, or 0.60 killed per million tons of coal produced as compared with the tentative figure of 2.98 for all coal mines in the United States:

> "Tentative figures up to October or November, 1937, indicated that notwithstanding the occurrence of an excessive number of fatalities from coal mine explosions, there appeared to be a possibility that the year 1937 might equal or even exceed the excellent safety record of 1936, the banner year of safety performance in coal mining. However, the tentative figures now available for the entire year indicate that 1937 gives us the poorest safety record in coal mine safety for the past five years with total fatalities for the year 1467 (tentative) against 1330 in 1936, the fatality rate being (tentatively) 2.98 persons killed per million tons of coal produced, the 1936 rate being 2.72. The 1937 fatality rate of 2.98 (tentative) is the highest since 1932 with the rate of 3.36; however the 1937 rate is lower than that of any year before 1933 even though it is the highest since 1932.
>
> "It had been hoped (even expected) that in 1937 there would be a lowering of the rate of occurrence of fatalities from falls of roof, from haulage and from other main causes of coal mine accidents even though the occurrence of several explosion disasters early in the year made it certain that the rate from explosions was destined to be high. However, it now appears that there was a general 'let-down' in safety, particularly in the last months of the year, and that there will be an increase not only in the fatality rate from explosions but also from falls of roof and coal, from haulage, from explosives, from electricity, from machinery, from shaft accidents and from surface accidents. Evidently our coal mining people are definitely relaxing in safety precautionary effort and this is unfortunate as the record of 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 appeared to indicate that the accident problem in coal mining was at last well along to a definite solution. What happened in 1937 is a little difficult to fathom but at any rate the 'recession' in safety certainly is a challenge to the resourcefulness of those engaged in coal mining in the United States, which this industry cannot afford to ignore; and it is earnestly hoped that the result will be a record in 1938 which will beat that of 1936."

"Why Allow Dangerous Types of Flame Safety Lamps to be Used in Mines?"

"MANY hundreds of lives have been sacrificed in the coal mines of the United States through misuse of the flame safety lamp or through use of poorly assembled or poorly constructed flame safety lamps or lamps in poor repair. The worst feature in connection with the flame safety lamp is the fact that far too many of the key-locked variety are in use; hence the user can easily take his lamp apart when the relighting device fails and in using a match to relight his lamp, sends himself and many of his fellow workers to eternity. Recently 34 lives were sacrificed in this manner in a coal mine in the United States. Thousands of key-locked or other non-permissible flame safety lamps are still in use in the coal mines of the United States, and safety demands that all of them be thrown into the scrap pile. Why not handle this in a sensible manner and use either some of the new and

more sensitive methane detectors or at any rate if the flame safety lamp is to be used, none but the permissible type with the magnetic locking device kept in effect should be allowed in any mine in the United States. And most certainly no flame safety lamp should be disassembled in a coal mine and relighted with a match or other open light unless this is done at a point several hundred feet from any working face or other place likely to give off or contain explosive gas; and the relighting with a match should also be done only in a moving current of air known to be on the intake and wholly devoid of explosive gas.

"At best, the flame safety lamp is none too safe and the least that our mining people can do to safeguard the workers as well as the mine in using this device is to have on hand and allow the use of only the safest types, this confining them to the 'permissible' lamps which have been tested and approved by the United States Bureau of Mines."

—*"Mining Safety," February, 1938.*

Illinois Gas Explosion

An explosion occurred on December 11, 1937, at the mine of the Beckmeyer Coal Company, Beckmeyer, Ill., which killed two men.

Following the explosion, the Department of Mines of Illinois ordered the company to install electric cap lamps. This the company attempted to do but the local Union petitioned the Mining Board, protesting the decision of the Department of Mines. Last week the Mining Board upheld the decision of the Department of Mines and ordered the company to install the lamps. They were in the process of doing this on January 24 but the lamps were not yet put into service, and another gassy ignition occurred on that date which burned four men, one of whom died later.—*The M. S. A. News.*

Auto Fatalities — 40,300 Die in 1937

Automobile accidents in the United States in which persons were killed or injured increased from 865,000 in 1936 to 1,040,000 in 1937, with a record total of 40,300 deaths and 1,060,000 injured persons, the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., reported a few days ago.

Of the deaths, 17,560 were those of pedestrians, compared with 16,160 the previous year, and 293,350 pedestrians were injured, a decrease of 56,650 from the 1936 total.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past month, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile —which will be given at the close of the year 1938.

Ben Dona, Winton

Reno Moretti, Superior

Monthly Safety Awards

MEETINGS at all districts for the month of January were very well attended. Very few men whose names were called for prizes, were not present. Graphs showing our safety performance during the past three five-year periods were shown and explained. All districts received some cash awards, and suits of clothes were awarded to Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8 Mines and Superior "C" and "D" Mines for going three consecutive months or more without a compensable injury. On account of injuries Winton Nos. 3 and 7½ Mines and Superior "B" Mine were not eligible to participate.

Meetings were held in Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Hanna and Superior on February 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, respectively.

Dr. L. C. Hunt, Secretary of State, was present at the Hanna meeting and gave a very interesting talk and showed some moving pictures on highway safety.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Robert Hower	Lidio Tomasini	Frank Potocnik	Anton Zupence
Rock Springs No. 8	Frank Bozner	Rudy Shiflar	Thos. L. Armstrong	Evan Thomas
Reliance No. 1	John Pastor, Jr.	John Porenta, Jr.	James Stark	Homer Grove
Reliance No. 7	Steve Kvasnak	Albert Carollo	Clarence Sorenson	Robt. Stewart
Winton No. 1	Sam Stip	Tony Spelich	John Kure	Arthur Jeanselme
Superior "C"	Wm. A. Ahlstrom	Frank Smith	Guido Sebastian	Carl A. Kansala
Superior "D"	Griff Powell	Christ Amerson	Vance Ahlstrom	Richard Haag
Hanna No. 4	Robert Norris	John Jones	Neil Glad	Joe Jones
Total	$120	$80	$40	$80

Suit of clothes awarded Louis Broseghini, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Matt Morrison, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Valentine Rizzi, Superior "C" Mine and Spero Mazane, Superior "D" Mine.

Winton Nos. 3 and 7½ Mines and Superior "B" Mine were ineligible to participate.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

January, 1938

THE goal of our 1938 safety program is the elimination of fatalities and *not more than two non-fatal injuries per month.* This is a real task, and, if accomplished, or if our record of 1937 is to be improved, it will mean there can be no let-down in any of our sections, and, for some sections, improvement must be made. Safety is everybody's job and a big part of your job is to know how to do it correctly and safely. Twenty years work in the mine does not necessarily mean that a man has had twenty years of practical experience. The thing that counts is what you learn while you are there. If you do your job systematically, keep your place clean and take pride in your work, your chances of getting injured are very small.

Remember, an injury will eliminate your having a chance to participate in the drawing for the five-passenger automobile. Work safely and you will live longer and happier.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	4,921	0	No Injury
2.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	3,290	0	No Injury
3.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 9	3,234	0	No Injury
4.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 5	3,234	0	No Injury
5.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 8	3,199	0	No Injury
6.	Robert Stewart	Reliance 7,	Section 1	3,164	0	No Injury
7.	Jack Reese	Reliance 7,	Section 2	3,164	0	No Injury
8.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	3,143	0	No Injury
9.	W. B. Rae	Hanna 4,	Section 1	3,122	0	No Injury
10.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	3,038	0	No Injury
11.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	3,010	0	No Injury
12.	Thomas Rimmer	Hanna 4,	Section 10	3,003	0	No Injury
13.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 4	2,863	0	No Injury
14.	John Traeger	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	2,835	0	No Injury
15.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4,	Section 7	2,765	0	No Injury
16.	Richard Arkle	Superior B,	Section 2	2,751	0	No Injury
17.	Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 3	2,709	0	No Injury
18.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	2,646	0	No Injury
19.	Wm. Benson	Reliance 1,	Section 7	2,646	0	No Injury
20.	L. F. Gordon	Superior B,	Section 3	2,646	0	No Injury
21.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 4	2,639	0	No Injury
22.	Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	2,639	0	No Injury
23.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	2,625	0	No Injury
24.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior B,	Section 6	2,611	0	No Injury
25.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior C,	Section 2	2,611	0	No Injury
26.	Joe Fearn	Reliance 1,	Section 6	2,583	0	No Injury
27.	L. Rock	Superior C,	Section 6	2,583	0	No Injury
28.	George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	2,576	0	No Injury
29.	Steve Welch	Reliance 1,	Section 8	2,576	0	No Injury
30.	Sam Gillilan	Superior D,	Section 2	2,555	0	No Injury
31.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	2,548	0	No Injury
32.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	2,548	0	No Injury
33.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	2,527	0	No Injury
34.	Grover Wiseman	Superior B,	Section 1	2,478	0	No Injury
35.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs 8,	Section 12	2,478	0	No Injury
36.	James Harrison	Hanna 4,	Section 8	2,471	0	No Injury
37.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section 14	2,464	0	No Injury
38.	Basil Winiski	Superior B,	Section 5	2,457	0	No Injury

39.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	2,422	0	No Injury
40.	Roy Huber	Superior	B,	Section 4	2,331	0	No Injury
41.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	2,310	0	No Injury
42.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	2,282	0	No Injury
43.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	2,275	0	No Injury
44.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	2,247	0	No Injury
45.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	2,240	0	No Injury
46.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	2,240	0	No Injury
47.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section 9	2,212	0	No Injury
48.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section 8	2,177	0	No Injury
49.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	2,142	0	No Injury
50.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior	C,	Section 3	2,107	0	No Injury
51.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 13	2,100	0	No Injury
52.	Ben Cook	Hanna	4,	Section 3	2,093	0	No Injury
53.	Joe Botero	Winton	1,	Section 12	2,093	0	No Injury
54.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	2,093	0	No Injury
55.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	2,093	0	No Injury
56.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 7	2,065	0	No Injury
57.	Paul Cox	Superior	D,	Section 5	2,065	0	No Injury
58.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1,	Section 10	2,058	0	No Injury
59.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section 15	2,051	0	No Injury
60.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section 11	2,051	0	No Injury
61.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1,	Section 4	2,051	0	No Injury
62.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	2,051	0	No Injury
63.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1,	Section 6	2,016	0	No Injury
64.	Richard Haag	Superior	D,	Section 4	1,995	0	No Injury
65.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	1,974	0	No Injury
66.	Henry Bays	Superior	D,	Section 6	1,953	0	No Injury
67.	Peter Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	1,932	0	No Injury
68.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	1,932	0	No Injury
69.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	1,925	0	No Injury
70.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	1,897	0	No Injury
71.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	1,869	0	No Injury
72.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	1,701	0	No Injury
73.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	1,	Section 18	1,701	0	No Injury
74.	George Sprowell	Winton	1,	Section 19	1,701	0	No Injury
75.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	1,687	0	No Injury
76.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	1,666	0	No Injury
77.	Thos. Edwards Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 20	1,617	0	No Injury
78.	John Krppan	Winton	1,	Section 16	1,582	0	No Injury
79.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	1,568	0	No Injury
80.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	1,547	0	No Injury
81.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	1,533	0	No Injury
82.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	1,512	0	No Injury
83.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	1,498	0	No Injury
84.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8.	Section 16	1,463	0	No Injury
85.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	1,421	0	No Injury
86.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	1,414	0	No Injury
87.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	1,386	0	No Injury
88.	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 17	1,379	0	No Injury
89.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	1,344	0	No Injury
90.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	1,043	0	No Injury
91.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	770	0	No Injury
92.	Nick Conzatti	Superior	D,	Section 1	280	0	No Injury
93.	James Herd	Winton	1,	Section 21	1,582	1	1,582

(Continued on following page)

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	15,694	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	11,774	0	No Injury
3. William Telck	Reliance	8,988	0	No Injury
4. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	7,980	0	No Injury
5. Port Ward	Superior	12,628	1	12,628
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938		265,153	2	132,577
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937		360,418	3	120,139

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO JANUARY 31, 1938

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	116
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	151
Reliance No. 1 Mine	49
Reliance No. 7 Mine	33
Winton No. 1 Mine	74
Winton No. 3 Mine	540
Winton No. 7½ Mine	19
Superior "B" Mine	133
Superior "C" Mine	152
Superior "D" Mine	437
Hanna No. 4 Mine	80

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,652
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,232
Reliance Tipple	1,068
Winton Tipple	2,852
Superior "B" Tipple	5
Superior "C" Tipple	3,126
Superior "D" Tipple	306
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	80

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	1,964
Reliance	122
Winton	2,449
Superior	2,721
Hanna	824

January Injuries

RENO MORETTI, *American, age 26, single, boney picker, "B" Tipple, Superior.* Amputation of middle and index fingers and thumb between first and second joint, left hand. Period of disability undetermined.

Reno was working as a boney picker in the railroad cars at the tipple. His job was to pick rock and iron from the coal as it is loaded into the railroad cars. In addition, his duties included the starting and stopping of the magnetic pulley and the greasing. For some reason he left the railroad car and while the pulley was running, he attempted to grease it. He had part of a burlap sack wadded up in his hand, and in reaching over the gears to the grease cup, the burlap caught in the gears and his hand was pulled into them.

BEN DONA, *American, age 23, married, machine runner, Section No. 21, Winton No. 7½ Mine.* Fracture of the right tibia. Period of disability undetermined.

Ben was working in an up-hill place which was being driven about 12 to 13 feet wide. The top was bad and the place was cross-barred and lagged. They had just put in the last cut and holed through to the entry above. The place was partially cleaned up and four lagging had been set over the last bar, one having a prop under it. The men at the time were cleaning out for the legs of another cross-bar. Ben was standing between the two middle lagging when a piece of rock, measuring about 5 by 2½ feet and from a feather edge to 5 inches thick, broke off and sprung one of the lagging and struck him on the leg.

The safety record made last year in General Motors plants is something to brag about. Employes worked more than 384 million man hours with only 5.15 lost-time accidents for each million hours. Employes and management share the credit for that. No matter what mechanical safeguards against accident are provided, the extent to which they succeed depends upon the human element. If automobile drivers could be taught to be as careful as are the mechanics who build their cars, what a drop there would be in the nation's traffic death toll!

Poems by James Elroy Flecker

FOR the March issue of the Employes' Magazine we submit some selections from one of England's poets whose life went out before it had well began.

James Elroy Flecker was born in London on November 5, 1884, the son of Rev. W. H. Flecker, headmaster of Uppingham and Trinity College, Oxford. Leaving Trinity College, Oxford, in 1907, he taught in a junior school at Hampstead. In 1908 he entered Caius College, Cambridge, in order to acquire a knowledge of Oriental languages preparatory to a consular career in the Orient. In June, 1910, he was sent to Constantinople, where he was soon taken ill with consumption. Returning to an English sanatarium, he apparently recovered, and in March, 1911, an appointment to Smyrna was given him. In May, 1911, the young consular servant married a Greek lady whom he had met in 1910.

Corfu, Beyrout Syria, a short leave in Paris and England, and then a return of his illness with eighteen months in Switzerland where he died on January 3, 1915, such was his brief life. His remains were brought home to be interred in Cheltenham, at the foot of the lovely Cotswold Hills. Flecker's poems appeared casually between 1907 and 1914. He left two unpublished dramas, and a number of short stories, articles and poems. Of Flecker it was said that his vision of the world was his own and that his dreams of the East and Greece were born with him. He knew the streets of Stamboul and the snows of Lebanon, and the caravans departing for Bagdad and the gates of Damascus, and the "bazars heaped with grapes and coffee tables botched with pearl and little beaten brassware pots," and with the East calling him he answered, to die in an alien land. Such is the background that found voice in his "The Golden Journey to Samarkand and The Epilogue."

"The Golden Journey to Samarkand"

"PROLOGUE"

"We who with songs beguile your pilgrimage
And swear that Beauty lives though lilies die,
We Poets of the proud old lineage
Who sing to find your hearts, we know not why,—

"What shall we tell you? Tales, marvellous tales
Of ships and stars and isles where good men rest,
Where nevermore the rose of sunset pales,
And winds and shadows fall toward the West:

"And there the world's first huge white-bearded kings
In dim glades sleeping, murmur in their sleep,
And closer round their breasts the ivy clings,
Cutting its pathway slow and red and deep.

II

"And how beguile you? Death has no repose
Warmer and deeper than that Orient sand
Which hides the beauty and bright faith of those
Who made the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

"And now they wait and whiten peaceably,
Those conquerors, those poets, those so fair:
They know time comes, not only you and I,
But the whole world shall whiten, here or there;

"When those long caravans that cross the plain
With dauntless feet and sound of silver bells
Put forth no more for glory or for gain,
Take no more solace from the palm-girt wells.

"When the great markets by the sea shut fast
All that calm Sunday that goes on and on:
When even lovers find their peace at last,
And Earth is but a star, that once had shone."

"Epilogue

"At the Gate of the Sun, Bagdad, in olden time"

"The Merchants *(together)*"

"Away, for we are ready to a man!
Our camels sniff the evening and are glad.
Lead on, O Master of the Caravan:
Lead on the Merchant-Princes of Bagdad.

"The Chief Draper"

"Have we not Indian carpets dark as wine,
Turbans and sashes, gowns and bows and veils,
And broideries of intricate design,
And printed hangings in enormous bales?

"The Chief Grocer"

"We have rose-candy, we have spikenard,
Mastic and terebinth and oil and spice,
And such sweet jams meticulously jarred
As God's own Prophet eats in Paradise.

"The Principal Jews"

"And we have manuscripts in peacock styles
By Ali of Damascus; we have swords
Engraved with storks and apes and crocodiles,
And heavy beaten necklaces, for Lords.

"The Master of the Caravan"

"But you are nothing but a lot of Jews.

"The Principal Jews"

"Sir, even dogs have daylight, and we pay.

"The Master of the Caravan"

"But who are ye in rags and rotten shoes,
You dirty-bearded, blocking up the way?

"The Pilgrims"

"We are the Pilgrims, master; we shall go
Always a little further: it may be
Beyond that last blue mountain barred with snow,
Across that angry or that glimmering sea.

"White on a throne or guarded in a cave
There lives a prophet who can understand
Why men were born: but surely we are brave,
Who make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

"The Chief Merchant"

"We gnaw the nail of hurry. Master, away!

"One of the Women"

"O turn your eyes to where your children stand,
Is not Bagdad the beautiful? O stay!

"The Merchants *(in chorus)*"
"We take the Golden Road to Samarkand.

"An Old Man"

"Have you not girls and garlands in your homes,
Eunuchs and Syrian boys at your command?
"Seek not excess: God hateth him who roams!

"The Merchants *(in chorus)*"

"We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

"A Pilgrim with a Beautiful Voice"

"Sweet to ride forth at evening from the wells
When shadows pass gigantic on the sand.
And softly through the silence beat the bells
Along the Golden Road to Samarkand.

"A Merchant"

"We travel not for trafficking alone:
By hotter winds our fiery hearts are fanned:
For lust of knowing what should not be known
We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

"The Master of the Caravan"

"Open the gate, O watchman of the night!

"The Watchman"

"Ho, travellers, I open. For what land
Leave you the dim-moon city of delight?

"The Merchants *(with a shout)*"

"We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.
"(The Caravan passed through the gate)"

"The Watchman *(consoling the women)*"

"What would ye, ladies? It was ever thus.
Men are unwise and curiously planned.

"A Woman"

"They have their dreams, and do not think of us.

"Voices of the Caravan *(in the distance, singing)*"

"We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand."

"The Gates of Damascus" is a fit companion verse, showing the influence of Sir Richard Francis Burton's "Kasidah," where he found the refrain "The tinkling of the camel-bells," and "Aflatun and Aristu," Plato and Aristotle.

"GATES OF DAMASCUS"

"Four great gates has the city of Damascus,
And four Grand Wardens, on their spears reclining,
All day long stand like tall stone men
And sleep on the towers when the moon is shining.

*"This is the song of the East Gate Warden
When he locks the great gate and smokes in his garden*

"Postern of Fate, the Desert Gate, Disaster's Cavern, Fort of Fear,
The Portal of Bagdad am I, the Doorway of Diarbekir.

"The Persian Dawn with new desires may net the flushing mountain spires:
But my gaunt buttress still rejects the suppliance of those mellow fires.

"Pass not beneath, O Caravan, or pass not singing.
Have you heard
That silence where the birds are dead yet something pipeth like a bird?

"Pass not beneath! Men say there blows in stony deserts still a rose
But with no scarlet to her leaf—and from whose heart no perfume flows.

"Wilt thou bloom red where she buds pale, thy sister rose? Wilt thou not fail
When noonday flashes like a flail? Leave nightingale the caravan!

"Pass then, pass all! 'Bagdad!' ye cry, and down the billows of blue sky
Ye beat the bell that beats to hell, and who shall thrust ye back? Not I.

"The Sun who flashes through the head and paints
the shadows green and red,—
The Sun shall eat thy fleshless dead, O Caravan,
O Caravan!

"And one who licks his lips for thirst with fevered
eyes shall face in fear
The palms that wave, the streams that burst, his
last mirage, O Caravan!

"And one—the bird-voiced Singing-man—shall fall
behind thee, Caravan!
And God shall meet him in the night, and he shall
sing as best he can.

"And one the Bedouin shall slay, and one, sand-
stricken on the way
Go dark and blind; and one shall say—'How
lonely is the Caravan!'

"Pass out beneath, O Caravan, Doom's Caravan,
Death's Caravan!
I had not told ye, fools, so much, save that I
heard your Singing-man.

"This was sung by the West Gate's keeper
When heaven's hollow dome grew deeper.

"I am the gate toward the sea: O sailor men, pass
out from me!
I hear you high on Lebanon, singing the marvels
of the sea.

"The dragon-green, the luminous, the dark, the
serpent-haunted sea,
The snow-besprinkled wine of earth, the white-
and-blue-flower foaming sea.

"Beyond the sea are towns with towers, carved with
lions and lily flowers,
And not a soul in all those lonely streets to while
away the hours.

"Beyond the towns, an isle where, bound, a naked
giant bites the ground:
The shadow of a monstrous wing looms on his
back: and still no sound.

"Beyond the isle a rock that screams like madmen
shouting in their dreams,
From whose dark issues night and day blood
crashes in a thousand streams.

"Beyond the rock is Restful Bay, where no wind
breathes or ripple stirs,
And there on Roman ships, they say, stand rows
of metal mariners.

"Beyond the bay in utmost West old Solomon the
Jewish King
Sits with his beard upon his breast, and grips and
guards his magic ring:

"And when that ring is stolen, he will rise in out-
raged majesty,
And take the World upon his back, and fling the
World beyond the sea.

"This is the song of the North Gate's master.
Who singeth fast, but drinketh faster.

"I am the gay Aleppo Gate: a dawn, a dawn and
thou art there:
Eat not thy heart with fear and care, O brother of
the beast we hate!

"Thou hast not many miles to tread, nor other foes
than fleas to dread;
Homs shall behold thy morning meal and Hama
see thee safe in bed.

"Take to Aleppo filigrane, and take them paste of
apricots,
And coffee tables botched with pearl, and little
beaten brassware pots:

"And thou shalt sell thy wares for thrice the Da-
mascene retailers' price,
And buy a fat Armenian slave who smelleth odor-
ous and nice.

"Some men of noble stock were made: some glory
in the murder-blade:
Some praise a Science or an Art, but I like hon-
ourable Trade!

"Sell them the rotten, buy the ripe! Their heads are
weak; their pockets burn.
Aleppo men are mighty fools. Salaam Aleikum!
Safe return!

"This is the song of the South Gate Holder,
A silver man, but his song is older."

"I am the Gate that fears no fall; the Mihrab of
Damascus wall
The bridge of booming Sinai: The Arch of Allah
all in all.

"O spiritual pilgrim rise: the night has grown her
single horn:
The voices of the souls unborn are half adream
with Paradise.

"To Meccah thou hast turned in prayer with aching
heart and eyes that burn:
Ah Hajji, whither wilt thou turn when thou art
there, when thou art there?

"God be thy guide from camp to camp: God be
thy shade from well to well;
God grant beneath the desert stars thou hear the
Prophet's camel bell.

"And God shall make thy body pure, and give thee
knowledge to endure
This ghost-life's piercing phantom-pain, and bring
thee out to Life again.

"And God shall make thy soul a Glass where
eighteen thousand Aeons pass,
And thou shalt see the gleaming Worlds as men
see dew upon the grass.

"And son of Islam, it may be that thou shalt learn
at journey's end
Who walks thy garden eve on eve, and bows his
head, and calls thee Friend."

When the poet died, it was England's glorious Rupert Brooke who conveyed the sad news to Flecker's friends. It was Brooke who, dreaming of "Grantchester," a lovely village of 500 souls close by Cambridge, wrote:

"If I should die, think only this of me;
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England."

And so Flecker wrote:

"THE BURIAL IN ENGLAND"

"These then we honour; these in fragrant earth
Of their own country in great peace forget
Death's lion-roar and gust of nostril-flame
Breathing souls across to the Evening Shore.
Soon over these the flowers of our hill-sides
Shall wake and wave and nod beneath the bee
And whisper love to Zephyr year on year,
Till the red war gleam like a dim red rose
Lost in the gardens of the Sons of Time.
But ah what thousands no such friendly doom
Awaits,—whom silent comrades in full night
Gazing right and left shall bury swiftly
By the cold flicker of an alien moon.
"Ye veiled women, ye with folded hands,
Mourning those you half hoped for Death too dear,
I claim no heed of you. Broader than earth
Love stands eclipsing nations with his wings,
While Pain, his shadow, delves as black and deep
As he e'er flamed or flew. Citizens draw
Back from their dead awhile. Salute the flag!
"If this flag though royally always borne,
Deceived not dastard, ever served base gold;
If the dark children of the old Forest
Once feared it, or ill Sultans mocked it furled,
Yet now as on a thousand death-reaped days
It takes once more the unquestionable road.
O bright with blood of heroes, not a star
Of all the north shines purer on the sea!
"Our foes—the hardest men a state can forge,
An army wrenched and hammered like a blade
Toledo-wrought neither to break nor bend,
Dipped in that ice the pedantry of power,
And toughened with wry gospels of dismay;
Such are these who brake down the door of France,
Wolves worrying at the old World's honour,
Hunting Peace not to prison but her tomb.
But ever as some brown song-bird whose torn nest
Gapes robbery, darts on the hawk like fire,
So Peace hath answered, angry and in arms.
And from each grey hamlet and bright town of
France
From where the apple or the olive grows
Or thin tall strings of poplars on the plains,
From the rough castle of the central hills,
From the three coasts—of mist and storm and sun,
And meadows of the four deep-rolling streams,
From every house whose windows hear God's bell
Crowding the twilight with wings of prayer
And flash their answer in a golden haze,
Stream the young soldiers who are never tired.
For all the foul mists vanished when that land
Called clear, as in the sunny Alpine morn
The jodeler awakes the frosty slopes
To thunderous replies,—soon fading far
Among the vales like songs of dead children.
But the French guns' answer, ne'er to echoes weak
Diminished, bursts from the deep trenches yet;
And its least light vibration blew to dust
The weary factions,—priest's or guild's or king's,
And side by side troop up the old partisans,
The same laughing, invincible, tough men
Who gave Napoleon Europe like a loaf,
For slice and portion,—not so long ago!
Either to Alsace or loved lost Lorraine
They pass, or inexpugnable Verdun
Ceintured with steel, or stung with faith's old cry
Assume God's vengeance for his temple stones.
But you maybe best wish them for the north
Beside you 'neath low skies in loamed fields,
Or where the great line hard on the duned shore
Ends and night leaps to England's sea-borne flame.
Never one drop of Lethe's stagnant cup
Dare dim the fountains of the Marne and Aisne
Since still the flowers and meadow-grass unmown
Lie broken with the imprint of those who fell,
Briton and Gaul—but fell immortal friends
And fell victorious and like tall trees fell.

"But young men, you who loiter in the town,
Need you be roused with overshouted words,
Country, Empire, Honour, Liege, Louvain?
Pay your own Youth the duty of her dreams.
For what sleep shall keep her from the thrill
Of War's star-smiting music, with its swell
Of shore and forest and horns high in the wind,
(Yet pierced with that too sharp piping which if
man
Hear and not fear he shall face God unscathed)?
What, are you poets whose vain souls contrive
Sorties and sieges spun of the trickling moon
And such a rousing ghost-catastrophe
You need no concrete marvels to be saved?
Or live you here too lustily for change?
Sail you such pirate seas on such high quests,
Hunt you thick gold or striped and spotted beasts,
Or tread the lone ways of the swan-like mountains?

Excused. But if, as I think, breeched in blue,
Stalled at a counter, cramped upon a desk,
You drive a woman's pencraft—or a slave's,
What chain shall hold you when the trumpets play
Calling from the blue hill behind your town
Calling over the seas, calling for you!
'But,' do you murmur? 'we'd not be as those.
Death is a dour recruiting-sergeant: see,
These women weep, we celebrate the dead.'
Boys, drink the cup of warning dry. Face square
That old grim hazard, 'Glory-or-the Grave.'
Not we shall trick your pleasant years away,
Yet is not Death the great adventure still,
And is it all loss to set ship clean anew
When heart is young and life an eagle posed?
Choose, you're no cowards. After all, think some,
Since we are men and shrine immortal souls
Surely for us as for these nobly dead
The Kings of England lifting up their swords
Shall gather at the gate of Paradise."

"Toledo-wrought neither to break nor bend" are glorious words for a dying man to pen but two weeks before his death.

Saint Patrick

SAINT Patrick, the patron Saint of Ireland, was probably born about 389, the son of a deacon, Calpurnius, a middle-class landed proprietor. Little of an authentic nature of his birthplace, his career, activities, etc., is of record, the story of "The Life of St. Patrick and His Place in History," by J. B. Bury (London, 1905) being generally accepted as embodying the traditional view of same.

He traveled about the country considerably, visits of several years duration in England, the Mediterranean country, various districts in Ireland, Rome and other locations.

While visiting the home of his maternal grandparents in Brittany, France, St. Patrick (then aged 16) and his two sisters (Darerca and Lupida) were taken captive in a raid made by men who sailed on a fleet of King Niall, carried to Ireland—the sisters reported to have been placed in Muirthemne, while he was sold to an Antrim chieftain named Miliue, who set him to herding flocks in the valley of the Braid.

His occupation as a herder upon a mountainside was fine probation for the holy career that was to be Patrick's. He confesses in his biography that in his wayward youth at home he had forgotten God, and from Him wandered into the ways of sin. Alone with his herd upon Sliab Mis during the day and the night, the months and the seasons, his spirituality was reawakened. And God guided his feet to the path of duty again. "I was always careful," he says, in the affecting picture which he paints of the herdboy's mountains, "to lead my flocks to pasture, and to pray fervently. The love and fear of God more and more inflamed my heart; my faith enlarged, my spirit augmented, so that I said a hundred prayers by day and almost as many by night. I arose before day in the snow, in the frost, and the rain, yet I received no harm, nor was I affected with slothfulness. For then the spirit of God was warm within me."

And thus did he spend seven years in human slavery, working out his spiritual freedom. In a dream that came to him he was told to travel to the seashore at a certain place two hundred miles distant, where he should find a ship on which he would make his escape. He found the ship and was taken on board—after first getting a refusal and being turned away by the captain—and in the seventh year of his captivity he sailed away from Ireland.

And be it noted that the Irish land which he had entered as a foreigner, he now left as an Irishman.

Served as Bishop of Armagh, giving up the office a few years prior to his death (461), his latter days spent in Dalaradia, the common belief being that his remains were interred at Saul, Dalaradia.

Why the date of March 17th carries the significance of St. Patrick's Day is a mystery to the writer, and no authority could be found that seemed to aid in its solution. It may be that some of our readers can oblige.

Dorothy Timko Spends Vacation in California

Dorothy Timko, stenographer and clerk, General Manager's office, spent her vacation in Southern California last summer, and owns up to visiting the "picture lots" at Hollywood, but denies she had any intention of "trying out" for juvenile or ingenue parts. The snapshot reproduced above was taken just outside her home in January, the occasion being a "kid party."

• Engineering Department •

New Methods to Prospect for Rock Strata Favorable for Bridge Foundation Work, Oil and Ore Structures*

By C. E. SWANN

WHEN engineers wish to ascertain the presence of underground rocks, they do so by making artificial earthquakes. This method enables them, by the precise timing of sound waves racing through earth and through earth and rock, to find the distance below the ground surface to solid rock. Such information is needed in planning bridges and buildings, estimating cost of grading for highways, drilling oil wells, and for other purposes.

The measuring instrument, as described in the "Scientific American," is a sensitive seismograph. The method saves the time and expense of drilling to find out how deep the rock lies.

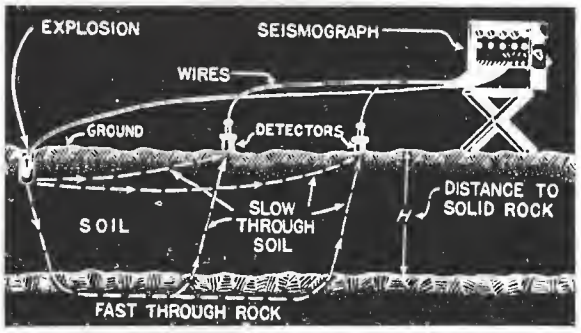
Accurate results are obtained by measuring the speed with which an impulse from the explosion of a buried blasting cap or small charge of dynamite travels through the ground. Such an impulse will travel through soil at a speed of 1,000 to 6,000 feet per second, but the speed through rock is 16,000 to 20,000 feet per second. A cap is exploded in the ground and at the same time the electric current exploding the cap causes a record to be made with precise apparatus for measuring time. Special detectors are placed at different distances from the explosion and pick up the impulse as it comes through the ground. The detectors are electrically connected with the time-recording device, and the time of travel of the impulse from the explosion can be measured to a small fraction of a second. When a detector is close to the explosion, one impulse coming through the soil is received. At a great distance an impulse coming through soil is received and a second one, moving down through soil to rock, through rock, and from the rock up to the surface, arrives a fraction of a second later. At still greater distances, the impulse moving through soil and rock arrives ahead of the impulse moving more slowly through soil alone. Knowing the speed of travel through soil and through rock and the time of travel through different distances, it is possible to calculate how far the impulse went downward through soil before it encountered rock. (See sketch.)

"Geophysical methods of exploration are a logical addition to the tools of the geologist," Sherwin Kelley, the engineer who introduced geophysics into this country, told members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at an annual meeting in New York City.

"The geologist, in his study of rocks and minerals," said Mr. Kelley, "has been accustomed to using such physical properties as their color, weight, hardness and structure to identify them, and geophysical techniques which have come into prominence in the last decade merely extend the field of his study by making available to him information on their electrical resistances, their density, their magnetic effect, and the speed with which they will transmit vibrations.

"The different rocks composing the earth's crust have different effects; for example, on the magnetic field which surrounds and permeates our planet, some rocks transmit this magnetism better than others. This effect is very minute, but, when the rocks are present in considerable mass, it can be detected. To measure the effect, geophysicists employ specially constructed compasses whose needles swing in the vertical plane instead of the horizontal. These needles are very sensitive to the pull of the earth's magnetic force, and can be used to map its variations with great accuracy, thus showing how the rocks deep beneath the surface change in character from place to place.

"Armed with this information, the geophysicist and geologist have been able to discover valuable



A Diagram Drawing showing how the Sound Waves of artificial earthquakes are used to locate underground rocks.

*Denver Post, May 24, 1936, and other sources.

deposits of iron ore, to trace rocks associated with gold deposits in the Rand gold fields of South Africa, and thus enlarge that rich and famous gold-mining area. Rock structures have been mapped in the gulf-coast region of the United States with resultant aid to the petroleum geologist in his search for oil.

"In the seismic method of prospecting, the geophysicist imitates nature's earthquakes on a small scale by setting off charges of dynamite at the surface of the ground. The vibrations thus set up in the rocks underneath travel outward at various speeds, according to the kinds of rocks they pass through. They are picked up at the surface of the ground by portable seismographs, which register them on a photographic film. From a number of such films made at various places around the shot point, the geophysicist is able to deduce the speed with which the waves have traveled, and thus the kind of subsurface formations they have passed through. From this he can build up a geological picture of the subsurface rocks and how they may be bent or folded, even though concealed from his sight deep in the earth.

"Upward bends, or anticlines, are favorable for the accumulation of oil, and by timing the impulses reflected by a given bed of rocks—bounced back to the surface, as it were—oil geologists are able to map such folds, even though concealed by thousands of feet of perfectly flat strata. The seismic method also helps to reveal salt domes, because salt transmits the earth vibrations so much faster than the rocks surrounding the dome."

In Oklahoma, another exploration method—known as "The Reflection Seismograph Method"—has been developed, which is also based upon the use of sound waves, although different from that used in the refraction seismograph type of exploration. This is an adaptation of the echo sounding used on ship-board, and is simply a determination of the depth to some particular sound-reflecting stratum by measuring the time required for a sound wave, generated by dynamite at the surface of the earth, to return to the surface after reflection at depth.

The Geophysical Research Corporation had developed this method to a high degree of fieldworthiness in the Oklahoma oil fields by 1928, and shortly thereafter sponsored its effective introduction into the Gulf Coast. Experiments soon showed that this method of exploration by the reflection seismograph had a resolving power greater than any of the methods previously tried and used, for thereby better evidence of geologic structure was secured, and, fortunately, at even greater depths, if necessary.

As a result, interest in geophysical prospecting was revived for the introduction of a method of greater resolving power immediately places a premium upon the marginal or even submarginal prospects that have been or can be developed by methods of lower resolving power. On the other hand, there was no such revival of exploration by the refraction seismograph, for the cost of locating marginal or submarginal prospects by this latter method was much more expensive than the cost of such prospect discovery by the torsion balance. However, there are some indications that the percentage of failures resulting from the testing of torsion balance prospects by the drill is increasing, and, at the same time, that these prospects are found less frequently, and so at increasing cost. Also, many of the companies have now so many prospects evaluated by the reflection seismograph that they are tying the local exploration networks together for regional control, and thereby finding new prospects.

Millions of dollars yearly are being spent in the United States alone on seismic and torsion balance surveys for salt domes and other oil structures, with a many-fold return from the oil pools thus discovered.

Death of Mrs. Peter Zupenc

This photo, taken in June, 1937, is of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zupenc. Mr. Zupenc is an employe of the Lion Coal Corporation, and his wife was a clerk in The Union Pacific Coal Company Store at Rock Springs for several years prior to her recent sad

death. She was a daughter of the late Frank Cukale, Sr., who passed away just a week before his daughter. A large circle of friends and acquaintances mourn the double loss to this fine family, and extend sincere sympathies to the bereaved.

The Provost of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and the King's Coronation, the 12th of May, 1937

WHILE several months have passed since the coronation of King George VI and his Queen Elizabeth at Westminster Abbey on the 12th of May, 1937, the following report made by Henry Smith, Esq., Provost of Kilmarnock, Scotland, carries so much that is descriptive and incidentally of a human character, that we feel justified in reproducing same, believing that our readers, whether of American or foreign extraction, will appreciate the graphic story told by this dignified Scotchman, who, in spite of long hours, hunger, thirst and a hold-up by a taxi-cab driver, that would have done honor to Robin Hood in the old days, maintained a compelling sense of loyalty to his King and Queen, and may we say, his humor, throughout what was perhaps the most gorgeous spectacle the world ever saw. We believe the report, even at this late day, is well worth perusing.

I felt highly honoured when I received, in my capacity of Provost of Kilmarnock, a command from the Earl Marshall to attend the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey, on 12th of May, 1937.

The dress for the occasion was Court Dress, so I had to deck myself in this rather elaborate get-up, which consisted of a suit of velvet, exactly similar in cut to full evening dress, with this exception that I had to wear velvet breeches with black silk stockings and court shoes with steel buckles. I had also to wear a dress sword. Over all this I wore my Provost's Robes and the Gold Chain.

The Scottish Provosts had to be in place at 6.30 a. m. and in consequence I had to be up at 5 a. m. and get dressed for the great occasion. I left my Hotel, after having a very frugal breakfast of three small sandwiches and half a cup of tea. I arrived at the Abbey at 6.30 a. m. precisely, and was conducted to my seat in the Gallery of the Nave in the South Cloister at the Abbey. The seat was very comfortable and I had a splendid view of all those who came in to the Abbey and for that part all those who went out again in the many processions, which I will refer to later.

The Peers and Peeresses, in their magnificent Robes with Ermine Collars and long Trains started to arrive at 6.30 a. m. They carried their Coronets in their hands and their numbers seemed almost endless as they trooped along the Nave. They were all seated by 8.30 a. m.

In the Gallery opposite, there was a great gathering of eminent people representing every section and class of the community. There were many foreign representatives, also, from Japan, Asia, India, and in fact from every part of the World. It was a wonderful collection of human nature. The one person who attracted my attention most was an Indian lady. I think she was the wife of the Standard Bearer of India. She was dressed in a wonderful Sari Robe. She wore diamond earrings and she also had diamond ornaments in her nose. The jewels must have been of a very pure water as the electric light of the Abbey scintillated and flashed from them, it seemed they were flashing on us on the other side of the Abbey. Then again there was an Indian who sat in the front row of the Gallery. In addition to his Indian Dress he wore a white turban. He rested his arm on the gallery rail in front of him, then rested his chin on his arms. He sat there immobile for hours silently watching the great moving scene before his eyes. The whole of the people in the Abbey were magnificently dressed, the gentlemen wearing their medals and decorations over their Court, Naval, Military or Ceremonial Dress. The dresses of practically all the ladies were exceedingly beautiful and they wore ostrich feathers in their hair.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the Processions began and moved along the Nave to King Edward's Chapel, which is situated beyond the Choir and where the actual Coronation took place. At this point I may say that I and those in the Cloister of the Abbey did not see the actual Coronation. There would only be about 2000 people of the 8000 who were in the Abbey that actually did see this action scene. The whole service was broadcast through the Abbey itself by means of loud speakers erected at various points and everyone actually heard all the Ceremony.

The first Procession was that of the Members of the Royal House. These were the Marquises of Carisbrooke, Milford Haven and Cambridge, and their respective Marchionesses. They were preceded by their Pursuivants[1] in their gorgeous dress and were accompanied by their attendants. The Second Procession was that of the Royal and other representatives of Foreign States. This was a great pageant as the representatives were dressed in their National Dress. There were many notabilities among whom were Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan, Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of Holland and other Princes and Princesses of many other nations. It was rather interesting to see Count Grandi of Italy walking side by side with Monsieur Litvinov of Soviet Russia. Almost immediately following them came Field Marshall Von Blomberg of the German Reich. The representatives of Nigeria, Afghanistan, Siam and Iran were notable for their spectacular dress. In this Procession was Mr. Jas. W. Gerard and General J. J. Pershing representing the United States of America, and Mons. Y. Delbos, representing the French Republic. There was also a native of Abyssinia representing Emperor Haile Sellassie. Practically every country in the world was represented in the amazing concourse of people.

Then followed the most wondrous scene of all, the Procession of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal. They were preceded by their many Pursuivants and their Coronets and Trains were carried by their Attendants and Pages. The first was Her Royal Highness, The Princess Royal—Princess Mary. She was accompanied by, on her right, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. Princess Mary looked very beautiful and stately as she made her way along the Nave. The little Princesses were little gems, they did their part exceedingly well and very gracefully. After them came Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Gloucester—a sweet and bonnie Scotch lassie—looking very sweet and graceful in her simple, though beautiful attire, wearing beautiful diamonds and pearls. Then came her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. She was beautifully dressed wearing jewels of diamonds, emeralds and rubies. She was her usual modern self, red painted nails, plucked eyebrows and powdered face. Princess Marie Louise and Princess Helena Victoria, King George VI Great Aunts followed, looking wonderfully well in spite of their advanced years. You could scarcely believe that they were really their age. Then followed Queen Maud of Norway with her Heralds and attendants.

She looked very well, although rather thin. You can imagine while all these notabilities were passing the people seated in the Nave, everyone was looking at their programme and saying to his or her neighbor that was so and so and in the air was a hum of subdued conversation.

Then Queen Mary—The Queen Mother—appeared at the entrance door. This scene was almost beyond words. When she appeared there was a deathly silence as she made her way up the Nave. Queen Mary, who wore a magnificent diamond crown, was the most regal figure of all as she walked slowly and with the greatest dignity to her place in the Abbey. The hearts of all those in the Abbey instantly went out to her on this occasion. We wondered what she was thinking. Perhaps of the time when she along with her late husband was crowned in the self same Abbey. Perhaps we all sensed her thoughts, which were likely to go out to her eldest son, her first born, who had received such a great inheritance, one who had been called to the highest position in our Empire, one who had undertaken the great task of Kingship and ultimately thrown all aside, all his responsibilities and duties, for what he called, the love of a woman. His vision must have been warped, and his mental capacity completely gone, as he had committed an act, contrary to all the Christian teaching and the great traditions of British Home life, namely, that of enticing and stealing another man's wife—an action so common nowadays and so familiar in our Divorce and Police Courts. Perhaps it was, however, that through all her trials and tribulations in the loss of her own partner in life and her first born child, she had now the abiding satisfaction of seeing her second son, one none too robust for the task and suffering a little disability, come forward like a true Briton and undertake the great task of King and uphold the high name and honour of the Royal House of Britain and the Empire. These thoughts and their emotions seemed in some mysterious way to find their way into the very being of everyone and there were many tears of pride shed for Queen Mary at that moment.

Then came the Procession of Queen Elizabeth. Magnificent, majestic and grand. The Queen—and she is another bonnie Scotch lassie—oh, it was a great day for Scotland—looked rather pale as she walked in her sweet and dignified way to her appointed place.

Then the last Procession, that of the King. Words fail me to adequately describe the grandeur of all this. The King looked very youthful in his Kingly Robes and wearing the flat purple cap of Maintenance. His face was pale and set and determination was written all over it. The King's Procession was a magnificent affair. It was headed by the Pursuivants, Heralds and Dignitaries of the Church, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Moderators of the Church of Scotland and of the Church of Wales. Then followed the Knights of the Orders of St. Michael and St. George, the Knights of the Thistle and of St. Patrick and the Knights of the Garter in their magnificent cloaks and emblems. There were the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and the Lord President of the Council, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, in the uniform of Privy Councillors. The Prime Ministers of Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand. A magnificent feature was the entry of the Standard Bearers of the Empire, carrying the Standards of India, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, also the Royal Standard and the Standard of Wales. There were very many others and it was a scene, so beautiful and one which will be an undying memory.

The service commenced promptly at 11 a. m. and was heard, very comfortably, by all. After the Crowning Ceremony was finished the Processions left the Abbey in the reverse way from which they entered. All the Peers and Peeresses were now wearing their coronets and the King and Queen their Crowns. The Jewels in the Crowns of the King and Queen were almost too wonderful to describe. The diamonds glittered in the electric light of the Abbey, shedding coloured beams of light in all directions. The gems in the Sceptres of the King and Queen were magnificent. So ended the Coronation Ceremony. I did not see the Ceremonial and Military and Naval Procession outside the Abbey, one cannot see everything, but from the Press description, I feel, not in any boastful spirit, that no other country in the World could have staged such a wondrous and gorgeous pageant.

The traffic arrangements, owing to the dense crowd in and near the Abbey, broke down, and I did not get away until 6.30 p. m. exactly I had been in the Abbey for 12 hours. Although tired, exhausted and thirsty, I was happy to have the honour of seeing it all. Even when I was—to use a vulgarism—"done in the eye" and charged ten guineas[2] for the hire of my taxi, I paid up pleasantly and was very happy indeed. When I got back to my hotel I was hungry and thirsty. The latter feeling was attended to very quickly and put right, and after an acceptable dinner, my companion and I proceeded to Piccadilly to review the rejoicings of Coronation Night. Everyone seemed happy, the streets were crowded with people, and there was no vehicular traffic allowed in the middle of the city. Each one spoke to his neighbour, everyone was laughing, and many cheered on the slightest pretext. It was impossible to get near Buckingham Palace as the crowd was so dense. The King and Queen and Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family had to appear three times before the great crowd was finally satisfied.

The decorations in the streets were magnificent. Flags, Flowers and Bunting, every person seeming to vie with his neighbour in this phase of expressing their loyalty. The decorations at Selfridge's Ltd., in Oxford Street were magnificent. They took the form of many tableaux representing important incidents in British History. There were also large crowns on the top of the building and they were covered with thousands of electric lights. The whole decorations of London made a scene of magnificence and grandeur.

Shopkeepers, Hotel Keepers and all in the catering trade made hay when the sun shone and when I was presented with my bill for my taxi hire from my Hotel to Westminster Abbey and it was ten guineas and the distance was less than a mile, I just said "I know you are putting your finger in my eye" but such an occasion as this only comes once in a lifetime, and when all is said and done it was a memorable day and well worth it.

Henry Smith
Provost.

---

[1]Pursuivant; an official or royal messenger.
[2]Ten Guineas; equal to $51.10.

The average annual food consumption of each person in the United States is:

62 pounds beef
12 pounds coffee
102 pounds sugar
177 pounds white flour
17 pounds butter
167 pounds fresh fruit
18 dozen eggs
180 pounds potatoes
918 pounds milk and milk products.

Florence Milojevich Passes Away

Florence Milojevich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milan Milojevich, passed away at Wyoming General hospital on January 22nd, after an illness of three months.

Florence Milojevich

She was born in this city October 15, 1916, attended the local schools and graduated from the Los Angeles High School, returning to the family home thereafter.

The funeral service was held from the residence, 1225 Ninth Street, on January 25th, Rev. James Opie, of Hailey, Idaho, officiating, the choir from the Episcopal Church rendering several beautiful selections. Interment was at Mountain View Cemetery. The large turnout of friends and the many floral tributes testified to her popularity amongst the younger set.

The father, mother and four brothers survive.

The pallbearers were Nick Perkovich, John Budak, Leo Wisniski, Stanley Yardas, Joseph Marcina, and "Bud" Wilson.

She was a member of Woodcraft and quite a number of that organization turned out to honor their deceased member.

Her father is employed in Mine No. 8 here and is a member of the Old Timers' Association, and the many friends and acquaintances of the family were deeply sympathetic at the sad loss sustained.

Schools

THE Annual Southwestern Wyoming High School Basketball tournament is scheduled for Green River early in March, and a committee consisting of several business men, with the Superintendent of Schools, has been designated to handle the arrangements, the local Community Club giving the first-place trophy.

Wyoming University will, on or about June 13th, conduct two terms of Summer School, the first terminating July 20th, the second extending from July 21st to August 26th.

The Executive Committee of the Wyoming Education Association held a brief session at Cheyenne on January 22nd to discuss the Teachers' Retirement Act which, it is assumed, will be brought before the 1939 Legislature. Governor Miller was present at the meeting and delivered an interesting and instructive address, offering suggestions and ideas to the proposed Act. Among those from Sweetwater County were Karl Winchell, Rock Springs; Clyde Kurtz, Reliance; and A. L. Keeney, Superior. Rawlins was named as the point at which the Fall meeting will be held, probably in October.

The Annual High School tournament will be held on the University Campus March 23rd to 26th, and the grade and High School classes of Laramie will be dismissed to enable the pupils to attend. Basketball and debating will be the principal contests at the big affair. It is expected that Rock Springs will send its usually large delegation to the annual event.

On Robert Burns's birthday anniversary (January 25th) the pupils of the Senior High School, Rock Springs, entertained in honor of the renowned Scottish bard. An interesting program was successfully carried out, among others appearing thereon being Mr. W. H. Wallace, Pipe Major of the McAuliffe Kiltie Band, who explained the making of the bagpipe, its history, and later played several selections; Margaret Stacey danced the Highland Fling; Wm. Fleming sang a few Scotch songs, and Miss Martha Koons read "Tam O' Shanter."

As is usual at the beginning of the year, night schools are now being operated at Rock Springs and outlying districts, classes sponsored by the State Department of Vocational Education.

Thirty-three are enrolled here, sessions held at No. 4 Community Hall, under the tutelage of Mr. M. A. Sharp. Thirteen have signed up at Reliance, Frank Lebar being the instructor, he also assisting in conducting the Mining class at Winton, while Mr. Dee Zimmerman has charge of the Mining class at Superior.

At Rock Springs High School, Mr. J. V. McClelland has ten pupils who are studying mechanical drawing and applied mathematics.

The Commercial work class at Reliance is also being instructed by Frank Lebar, Urban Toucher teaching a class at Winton in applied electricity and mechanical drawing. Frank Peternell has a class in applied mathematics and drawing at Superior.

At a Teachers' Conference recently held in Philadelphia, Etta Anchester, Kindergarten Superintendent in the public schools, informed the assembly that a bright scholar "should not get too many A's. He has a right to get a D once in a while—it will do him good, for life is not going to strew A's all around him."

Sir Harry Lauder brings this new Scot story: Sandy called a doctor over the telephone. "Come quick," he said. "My wee bairn has swallowed a sixpence."

"How old is it?" asked the physician.

"1894," said Sandy.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

THE coal output of Scotland for 1937 approximated 33 million tons, an increase of about 700,000 tons over 1936. The output of Great Britain for ten months was 206,975,600 tons, with 785,500 men employed.

The 29th Annual Convention of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America will be held at Springfield, Illinois, June 6, 7 and 8. On account of the central location selected, a large attendance is expected.

Matthew Strannigan, Safety Engineer for the commercial coal companies in Southwestern Wyoming, has been busily engaged of late in the organization of First Aid classes, both here and in the Kemmerer field.

The Gunn-Qucaly Coal Company, Quealy, first to get under way, has a class of 62 men enrolled, and for the month of December recently distributed cash prizes to those who had worked without lost-time accidents, the awards being made by lot.

Engineer Strannigan has laid plans for further work here with employes of other operations after concluding his labors at Kemmerer and vicinity.

The coal output of Colorado for 1937 totalled 7,193,939 tons, according to figures released by State Coal Mine Inspector Allen, which is an increase of 348,102 tons over 1936. The average number of days worked was 165.5 and the production came from 268 mines. The largest tonnage was reported from Weld County, 1,489,855, Las Animas County being second with 1,428,551.

The A. I. M. E. held a session in New York February 14th to 17th, at which several western mining men read interesting papers. Among those on the program, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, our President, told them of the "Fifteen Years of Bituminous Coal Mine Safety" in The Union Pacific Coal Company mines.

The Mining Institute of the University of Washington convened at Seattle January 17th to 22nd in its eleventh annual session.

The fifteenth annual Coal Convention and National Exposition of The American Mining Congress will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2nd to 6th. The Program Committee has been holding district meetings, and it appears that topics of primary interest center about rehabilitation, mechanization and Safety.

Mine Safety work claimed the vital interest of Committee members both because of its humanitarian aspect and the fact that efficient Safety programs will keep accident costs to a minimum. Ways and means of continuing to reduce accidents will have a paramount place on the program by reason of the fact that mining is inherently a hazardous industry, and prevention of accidents is largely a matter of education and discipline. Great strides have been made in reducing the number and severity of accidents through mine Safety training courses and the adoption of protective equipment but much more still remains to be done.

Glen A. Knox, Superintendent of the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company, is Chairman of the Wyoming State Committee, other representatives being R. J. Ireland, Jr., President of Owl Creek Coal Co., Thermopolis, Wyo., and Amityville, N. Y., and George B. Pryde, Vice President, Operation, The Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

The latest figures of the National Bituminous Coal Commission indicate that the 1937 production reached 440,265,000 tons of bituminous coal, an increase of 6,195,000 tons.

1938 Eclipses

This year there will be two eclipses of the moon (May 14th and November 7th) and two of the sun (May 29th, total, and November 21st). Both eclipses of the moon will be visible in this country. The first eclipse of the sun may be seen over South Africa, South America, and over the extreme southern Atlantic Ocean, while that of November 21st will be visible over Western North America and Northeastern Asia.

Big Game Hunter

Big game hunter Mario Franck

The picture herewith shows one of the big-game hunters of this district, Mario Franck, employed on "D" Tipple at Superior.

Mario is 23 years of age, a graduate of the High School there, and joined the C. C. C. camp following his student days. He started to work for the Company in September, 1935. On his first journey north he bagged an Elk.

TOO KNOWING

A Scotswoman said to her gardener: "Man, Tammas, I wonder you don't get married! You've a nice house, and all you want now is a wife. You know the first gardener that ever lived had a wife."

"Quite right," said Tammas, "but he didna keep his job long after."

Proverbs

MY SON incline thine **EARS** forward like the **ASS** in search of **WISDOM** & hearken unto the **WORDS** of thy **BOSS** be they ever so **FOOLISH** For the **ASS** raiseth his **EARS** at the braying of his **COMPANIONS** & seeketh **KNOWLEDGE** in his **HARKING.**

REMEMBER IN THINE INQUISITIVENESS that much **FOOLISHNESS** is in thy **BOSS' WISDOM** but **HE** getteth away with sufficient thereof to **GLADDEN THE HEART** of the **INCOME AGENT** who rewardeth **HIS EFFORTS** with a **TAX**

AND IF THY BOSS heapeth **LABOUR** upon thy **SHOULDERS** be not **SULLEN** nor **FILLED WITH GRUMP** but **REJOICE WITH GLADNESS** for **HE** believeth in **THY ABILITY** & if **THOU** canst do these things **BETTER** than **THY BOSS CAN DO THEM HE** showeth **WISDOM** in giving them unto **THEE** to do; but if **THOU** canst not do these things so **WELL** as **THY BOSS** canst do them, **HE** showeth greater **WISDOM** by giving **THEE** a chance to improve **THY TALENTS** that **THOU** mayst somewhat **EARN THY HIRE.**

AND IF THY BOSS puttereth about & butteth into **THY WORK** or the **WORK** of **THY DEPARTMENT** hold thy **PEACE** for **HE** might be doing greater **EVIL** that **THOU** couldst not **CORRECT** when **HE** turneth away **HIS FACE** to **MUDDY** the **WATER** elsewhere

REMEMBER MY SON

that **THY BOSS** carrieth a **WAGER** with a **LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** which if **HE WINNETH HE LOSETH** & if **HE WINNETH THY LAMENTATIONS** shall be **COMFORTED** with much **GUESSING** as to **WHO** shall take **HIS PLACE-MANY** shall feel **CALLED** but **ONE** will be **CHOSEN.**

INCLINE THINE EYES to **THY WORK** with **DILIGENCE** & **HUMP THY CEREBRUM** for thereby **THOU** art placing **PARI MUTUALS** on **THY BOSS' JOB** with a chance for **PLACE** or **SHOW.**

Ye Old Timers

Old Timers' Reunion Approaching

The time is not far distant to the Fourteenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association. From the list of names so far received, the membership gives promise of reaching 740, that of 1937 being 711.

The names of seven members were removed by death during the year 1937:

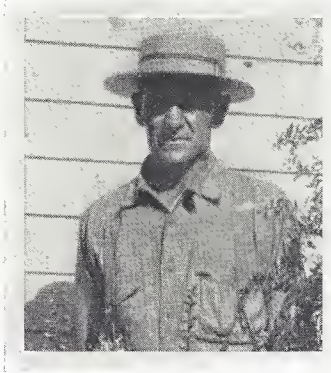
Arthur T. Henkell, Rock Springs
John Famich, Rock Springs
Patrick Nugent, Superior
James L. Libby, Rock Springs
John Hill, retired on pension
Jacob McDonald, Rock Springs
Arcangelo Dalsasso, Superior

Three names were added to the above list in January and one in February, 1938:

Frank Roncaglio, Rock Springs
Andrew Pasonen, Hanna
Frank Cukale, Sr., Rock Springs
Casper Krupa, Superior

Death of Andrew Pasonen

There died at Rochester, Minnesota, on January 21st, Andrew Pasonen, an employe for many years past at our Hanna mines.



Andrew Pasonen

Mr. Pasonen was a native of Finland, born at Tyrnaria, July 17, 1884. With his wife, he reached the United States in 1901, was first employed by the Company at Rock Springs Mine No. 4 in 1901, removed to Cumberland for a period, then transferred to Hanna April 14th, 1917, in Mine No. 4, where he remained up to the time of his passing.

He leaves to survive his sad taking off a wife and three daughters, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended.

He was a member of the Old Timers' Association.

The body was brought to Hanna, and interred in the cemetery at that point on January 24th, funeral services having been held at the Finn Hall in charge of Mrs. John Wasinen.

Old Timer Frank Cukale, Sr., Dies

Frank Cukale, Sr. and his 12-year-old son Valentine, taken at the Old Timers' celebration June 19, 1937.

Frank Cukale, Sr., a respected former employe (retired on pension in June, 1929), died at Wyoming General Hospital Saturday morning, January 29, 1938, following a long illness.

Mr. Cukale was born at Logotec, Jugo-Slavia, August 15, 1866, and his first employment with the Company was as a Miner in No. 8, this city, on June 14, 1904, since which occasion he had also worked in Nos. 4, 7, 8, and 10 here, having approximately 25 years' service upon his retirement.

He was the father of a large and interesting family of seven daughters and four sons, several of the latter following in the footsteps of the paterfamilias and now at work in Company mines.

Mr. Cukale was a member of the Old Timers' Association, owned his home here, was a loyal servant of the Company, and the sympathy of the community goes out to the widow and children in their hour of bereavement.

The funeral service was from the North Side Catholic Church (Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating) February 1st, interment in the local St. Joseph Cemetery.

(Continued on page 128)

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

SALMON SALAD

One-half cup salmon, ⅓ cup diced celery, 2 hard-cooked eggs (diced), 1 tablespoon chopped sweet pickles, ¼ teaspoon lemon juice, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, ¼ cup salad dressing.

Mix and chill ingredients. Serve on crisp lettuce.

SOUR CREAM COOKIES

Makes 18: ¼ cup butter, 1 cup granulated sugar, ¼ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 egg, 2 cups flour, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ cup chopped raisins.

Cream butter and sugar. Add cream. Beat one minute. Add other ingredients and mix lightly. Drop from spoon, bake 10 minutes in moderate oven.

CABBAGE RELISH

One cup chopped cabbage, ¼ cup chopped sweet pickles, ¼ cup chopped cooked beets, ¼ cup diced celery, 4 chopped pimiento stuffed olives, 4 tablespoons salad dressing.

Mix, serve in small glass dish.

SCRAMBLED EGGS AND BACON

Three tablespoons chopped bacon, 3 eggs (beaten), 3 tablespoons cold water, ⅛ teaspoon celery salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, ¼ teaspoon chopped parsley.

Fry bacon until crisp, then add other ingredients, beaten together. Cook slowly and stir constantly until mixture becomes creamy. Serve immediately.

POTATO-FLOUR MUFFINS

Beat the yolks of four eggs until very thick and light-colored, add half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and fold in one tablespoonful of sugar. Sift half a cupful of potato flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder three or four times and fold into the beaten egg whites, then add the egg yolks with two tablespoonfuls of ice water. Turn the batter into buttered muffin tins and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes.

CASSEROLE OF LIVER

Cut a pound and a half of liver in thick slices, sear in hot bacon fat, then cut in large dice. To the fat add two tablespoonfuls of flour, cook to a paste, then add one cupful each of tomato juice and water, and cook. Season with salt and pepper and any preferred sauce. Arrange the liver in a casserole with one cupful of diced mixed vegetables. Pour tomato liquid over, cover and bake in moderate oven one and a half hours.

CRANBERRY-JUICE COCKTAILS

Wash a pint of cranberries and put over the fire to cook with a pint of water and two or three cloves. When very tender, strain through a fine sieve or a double thickness of cheesecloth. To the liquid add from one-half to one cupful of sugar and cook just long enough to incorporate it thoroughly. A tablespoonful of lemon juice may be added when the liquid has partially cooled. Serve with shaved ice in cocktail glasses.

Here are six nice vegetable plate combinations: (1) Broccoli with Hollandaise sauce, beets, banana fritters, green beans; (2) creamed eggs on toast, cheese-stuffed celery, buttered spinach; (3) poached eggs in spinach nests, browned eggplant fingers, creamed onions; (4) corn souffle with creamed mushrooms, spiced beets, asparagus, pickles; (5) broiled tomatoes on cheese toast, creamed carrots and turnips, spiced pear; (6) creamed peas, mashed squash, French fried potatoes, buttered beets.

Remember, only crisp crackers or wafers should be served with soups, salads or cheese. Often crackers in a fresh box need reheating for five minutes in moderate oven.

Assist Your Child

Far-seeing parents are they who take stock of their child's abilities and aptitudes when he reaches the age of twelve, as the time approaches for the decision as to which course he will pursue in junior and senior high school.

Choosing the right course is more difficult than would appear at first sight, for there are three things to be taken into consideration if the results are to be equally satisfactory to the child, the school and the parent. The first consideration is the course the child wants to enter; the second is the course which his marks will permit him to enter, while the third consideration is the amount of money the parent can afford to allow him to spend on his education.

Parents will do well to remember when offering advice or guidance that the college preparation course in high school must of necessity be too hard for at least 80 per cent of the students. If it isn't, children who want to go to college will fail to pass the college board examinations.

However, if a child has overwhelming talent along one line, no wise parent will ever attempt to make him conform to any routine course. Genius walks alone, proudly and happily.

Women's Activities

THE only woman taxicab driver in Baltimore, Md., is Mrs. Vera Jaron, 28-year-old mother of two children. For eight hours a day she sits behind the wheel of her machine, usually earning $30 a week.

Throughout the United States there are 402 women multimillionaires, 2034 women millionaires, 3545 women worth one-half million dollars or more, 4908 women worth one-fourth million dollars or more, and 15,014 women with assets of $100,000 or more.

Mrs. Ruth Bielaski Shipley, chief of the passport division of the United States state department, not only issues passports to those traveling out of the country, but also is the deciding factor on passport regulations.

Vivjayalakshmi Pundit, sister of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the congress party in India, is the first woman in her country's political history to be appointed to a cabinet post. The honor fell on her in the organization of provincial governments under a new charter.

After being sweethearts nearly sixty years, Mrs. Ardella Dean and Andy Babcock of Sacramento, each eighty, who had not seen each other for forty years, met recently—but why go on, you've guessed it—they married.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodyard, Pueblo, Colorado, invited seven guests to a rattlesnake dinner. Dr. Wilbur Bertram, one of the guests, said the rattlers were very good stewed or roasted. A party of five had killed 208 rattlers with 22 calibre rifles. With Colorado and Florida eating rattlesnakes, and Illinois people eating crows, we wonder when buzzards will get on menus.

A woman prospect entered the show room of the Gridley Pontiac Company, Wichita, Kansas, and selected a car that suited her. "Sold," said she to V. L. Mathis, salesman. "Bring it out and bring a gunny sack and get your money." Mathis did as he was directed. Good thing he took the gunny sack. The woman counted out 700 silver dollars and $85.35 in bills and change. She had made a hobby of saving silver dollars.

In a year the "average woman" washes an acre of dirty dishes, three miles of clothes and one mile of glass and scrubs and washes five miles of floors. These figures are by Mrs. Eileen Murphy, home service director of the British Commercial Gas Association.

In Compton, Calif., Mrs. Sylvia M. Schwartz was unable to identify a thief who snatched her purse. Explanation: "He didn't wear a stitch of clothing, so I didn't get a good look at his features."

Household Hints

DO not stuff the library shelves so tightly with books that they must be forced in and out. This is very hard on bindings, besides giving an ugly, stiff appearance to the book shelves that make them appear unused.

Dry tinware well to prevent rust.

A good grade of linen in tea toweling is economy in the long run.

Dry the steel wool on the radiator after using, then it will not rust.

Soak the ink-stained garment in sour milk before trying to remove the marks with an acid.

To remove those white water stains from your hardwood floors first rinse the spotted area with cold water. Then rub it well with a cloth dipped in two cups of clear water in which two tablespoonsful of spirits of camphor have been placed. Next, wipe the area dry and apply floor polish.

Teach the young child how to tell by the clock the time for his nap or his bedtime. Then a game may be played whereby he thinks he is putting himself to bed and there is rarely an argument.

Before icing a cake always brush off any loose crumbs on the top and sides and cut off rough edges with scissors. If the crumbs get into the frosting they make it look lumpy.

Mince pie with orange-flavored crust is delicious. To make the crust, use orange juice in place of liquid ordinarily employed.

Cocktail canape: Wrap large, cooked shrimps with bacon. Bake or broil the combination until the bacon is crisp.

Always turn off the machine if you are suddenly called away. The average tubful of clothing requires six minutes for ordinary washing—and 10 minutes for badly soiled articles, such as overalls. Change the water twice in laundering soiled articles such as rugs and playsuits. Never overcrowd the washing machine, since the garments in it may be torn.

Sour cream makes delicious lamb gravy.

Pears are mighty good, cored and the cavity filled with honey and then baked.

A little grated onion is good added to the potato pancake batter if the flavor is relished in your family.

As a general rule the flesh of the male animal and fowl has more flavor than that of the female. One exception is the flesh of goose, which has more flavor than that of the gander.

The Skin

YOUR skin is as definitely a part of your body as the stomach, liver or blood-stream. It has specific functions to perform and plays an important role in our well-being. Like all the other organs and functions of your body, the health of your skin depends upon the foods you eat and the efficiency with which you eliminate the residue or waste from those foods. This, in turn, is governed by a free flow of vital energy over the spinal nervous system, normal circulation of blood, and persistently following good health habits.

Most of us make the serious mistake of failing to recognize that the skin is a breathing surface, and plays an important function in assisting in the elimination of the wastes and toxins from the body. The skin is provided with a magnificent sewer system, composed of about four million little pores, or skin sewers, which would measure approximately four miles in length if placed end to end. Should all these little pores, or ventilators, be completely blocked or destroyed, death would be the result in from six to ten minutes.

All the wastes and poisons are thrown out of the body through the kidneys, bowels, lungs, mucous membranes, or skin. It happens that nature uses the skin kindly as a buffer, or compensatory channel of elimination. In the event that any one of the other channels fails to do its work of elimination properly, becoming sluggish or lazy on its job, or in an emergency when an excessive quantity of toxins are being produced within the body, the skin, through its intricate sewer system, comes to the rescue in aiding elimination.

The efforts of nature to throw off this toxic matter through the skin is usually seriously interfered with by the clothing. The parts of the body where the skin is most completely covered or sealed up show this. For example, the feet being covered with leather, checking the radiation of heat and moisture, will give some idea in how large a quantity this waste is thrown off through the skin. These body wastes and toxins are of a liquid or semi-liquid constituency. As water always seeks the lowest level, it gravitates to the feet, thence lowest to the toes. This condition would not be observed, perhaps, were it not for the fact that the feet are encased in leather, air-tight coverings rendering the radiation of this waste impossible. Thus we have the explanation of the cause of the offensive odor of the feet. The same condition exists regarding the hands. We do not observe the offensive odor on the hands, however, because they are exposed and radiation is not interfered with.

Disease of practically every name and symptom is due to the storing up within the body of sub-oxidized or partially digested food products and worn-out metabolic wastes. These morbid wastes, as they are eliminated in emergencies through the skin-sewers or pores, are so concentrated the skin becomes irritated, or covered with pimples, producing acne or other so-called skin diseases. That skin disorders are caused from within by insufficient or sluggish elimination through some channel of outlet has been proven repeatedly in my private practice.

"Many times after 'house-cleaning' the body I have witnessed a skin clean, pink, and tender, that had for years resembled a leopard, or a muddy bronze," explains Dr. R. A. Riggs, a well known expert on the subject.

Do not expect your body to function automatically without giving it any intelligent thought concerning its structural mechanism, spinal balance, the kind and combination of foods and good health habits.

There may be a few exceptions, but by far, in the majority of diseases, there is an insufficient disposal of the waste matter from the body. This retention of waste, contaminating the blood-stream, is usually clearly reflected in the skin. In conditions such as chronic ulcers, varicose ulcers, fatty tumors, skin eruptions, chronic nasal catarrh, eczema, shingles, unsightly growths, etc., are nothing more than manifestations of general toxemia or auto-intoxication.

The next time your skin becomes rough, irritated, or pimply, do not waste time searching for the remedy outside by white-washing. The cause of the trouble in most cases is nothing more complicated than self-poisoning and improper elimination. Try this: Use a diet of solvent fruits, succulent vegetables, home-churned buttermilk, all the water you can drink throughout the day, and take a colonic irrigation each night. Keep this up persistently until your skin conditions clear up. During this time give your skin as much air-baths, sunshine and towel friction as possible.

The color whirl is being strongly boosted in New York stores, one large firm using the following promotion publicity:

"Burst in Color

"Put more color into your clothes,
"Put more color into your home,
"Put more color on your children,
"Put more color in your husband's life."

Another big store uses the slogan, "Let's be pink."

AND AGAIN

"Not a day passes, Bill, but that my wife shows her incompatibility."

"It sure is a crime, Charlie, the way women dress these days!"

Our Young Women

Shoes

THE newest Spring and Summer offerings feature "peeping toes," often mere little slashes, but providing the aerated effect so much sought after by the women.

Dealers are advised they'll have to stock more different types of cool looking shoes than in other seasons.

All-white shoes are not demanding much attention so far this season and retailers claim the reason is that multi-colors (fabrics or leather) will have the call for both sports and dressy daytime. Parisian blue is popular and mesh and dark shoes, open type, were being sought instead of white. In fact, color will be active throughout the summer.

Stockings

GOLF stockings in lisle mesh will be worn by the women this Spring and Summer.

"Discard your silk and take to lisle and be the first to set the style," is a slogan used by some of the large eastern stores.

Full-fashioned rayon hose in service and semi-sheer weights are much in demand in the East and South.

Stockings are to be darker this Spring and it is prophesied that legs will be mushroom colored, with the proviso that the hose must be very thin. Reddish stockings will also make their appearance, and white or dark blue shoe leather is predicted, together with some deep wine tones, related to the wool, silk and stocking ranges, and a suede which is a deep, almost black mauve.

Suits and Coat

A LEADING Parisian house announces that chalk stripes and checks for youthful sport suits and coats are favored.

Single and double-breasted suits with panel fastening and a variety of new ideas for revers, and full-length coats with dresses in harmonizing shades are also featured strongly for between seasons.

One costume with a diagonal plaid coat of brown, beige and white is made with a double-breasted panel at the front to a high, standing neckline. With the coat is shown a simple, tailored brown wool dress with three inverted pleats in the front of the skirts.

A striped blue and brown jacket is worn with a matching light blue frock and a red and dull grayish blue wool coat is edged with stitching trim.

Figured red, gold and green lame makes a tuck-in blouse for a black semitailored suit. An interesting collar, with one rever crossing under the other, makes distinctive a brown coat lined with gray squirrel.

Our attention recently was called to a young lady wearing an apple on her hat. The chapeau is small, black, upturned brim. The apple is worn on the side. On the lapel of her black tailored suit are three tiny apples.

Another young woman has special "jewelry" for her rough sports clothes. A bracelet is worn upon each wrist, while her choker necklace is made of highly polished pecans and hazel nuts.

A practical bit of resort wear is the one-piece play suit with matching skirt. Some of the skirts have slide fasteners—some are pleated all the way around. All are either pure silk or rayon crepe. Some of these one-piece suits are made with a dirndl blouse, simply tailored shorts, and a full, removable dirndl skirt.

Girl Scout Notes

Representatives of Girl Scout Council from Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Dines recently assembled at the latter town, the occasion being the annual meeting and election of officers. Mrs. Hubert Webster was re-elected Commissioner for her fourth term; Mrs. Matt. Medill, Reliance, First Deputy; Mrs. J. S. Salmon, Second Deputy; Mrs. J. C. Adkinson, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. A. H. Holmes, Treasurer. Several new members were added to the Council at the session.

National Regional Director, Mrs. Mary Jane Littlefield, of Salt Lake City, was a visitor here while enroute to New York.

The Rocky Mountain Regional Conference has been set for Boise, Idaho, May 3-7.

Mrs. Frederick Edey, Past National President, Girl Scouts, has been made National Commissioner, and expects to pay a visit to this city early in May.

Boy Scout Activities

Scouting in Troop 88

EIGHTY-FIVE Scouts and Scout parents found themselves before an artificial fireplace in a room lighted entirely by candles. The occasion calling for such an impressive setting was a Tenderfoot ceremony given by Troop 86 to invest boys of Troops 86 and 88 into Scouting. Twenty-three boys received their Tenderfoot badges for the first rank in Scouting, or their first step along the trail that leads to the highest rank in Scouting, the Eagle Scout, but this was not the most impressive part of this Boy Scout "get together" held by Troops 86 and 88 at the Rock Springs Community Hall, Wednesday, February 9th, for this party was climaxed by the presentation of a beautiful cake twelve inches in height, lighted with 28 candles, to the Boy Scout District Committee by the Scouts of Troops 86 and 88, to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America.

Looking into the Log of Troop 88, it was discovered that this troop has twenty-one boys officially registered at the New York office. In addition to this, the Troop has twelve boys who will be registered in another month, making a full troop of thirty-three boys. These Scouts are backed by a Troop Committee and a Scoutmaster as appointed by the Rock Springs Community Council. These men are as follows: Chester Roberts, Chairman; Morgan Roberts, Dr. T. H. Roe, L. P. Hovorka. P. Meyers, G. H. Blackledge, and Scoutmaster Frank Rosendale.

Other things of interest in the Troop Log are two hikes that were taken during the month of January, and the Card Party held Saturday, February 5th.

Boy Scout Week

The week of February 6th to 12th was known countrywide as "Boy Scout Week," it being the 28th anniversary of the movement in the United States. Hundreds of towns and cities carried out programs emphasizing the strides the organization had made since its inception, 1,129,897 boys now being actively engaged in this outstanding work.

The "high spot" of the week was the broadcast of President Roosevelt (Honorary President of Boy Scouts), Mr. Walter W. Head, President, and Mr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, also on the same program.

A leading feature of the broadcast was the annual rededication of the Scouts of the oath which is the guiding principle of the movement, Scout patrols everywhere assembled joining with Dr. West in the Scout oath quoted below:

"On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country; and to obey the Scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."

Never Too Old

Pete Zantene, age 72, has filed his application to join the Boy Scouts at Canton, Ohio. Never too old "to do a good deed each day."

YE OLD TIMERS

(Continued from page 123)

Mrs. Mary Byman Dies

Mrs. Mary Byman, 78, of Superior, a resident there for the past 17 years, passed away on February 11th.

Services were held at a local mortuary and interment made at Mountain View Cemetery on Sunday, February 13th. She leaves to survive her sad taking off her husband, John Byman, an employe at Superior, and one of our Old Timers, to whom is extended the sympathy of the community.

Casper Krupa Passes On

Casper Krupa, who was retired on pension October 15, 1933, died at Superior February 15th. Mr. Krupa was a native of Germany, born January 19, 1864, and first began to work for the Company on November 30, 1909. The only known survivor is his wife, who resides in Germany.

The Bell Telephone system has 262,000 employes, over one-half of the number being women, their average age 31, their average length of service over ten years. The average age of their male employes was about 38 and average length of service 15 years. At the close of 1936, there were more than 33,000 employes who were over 45 years of age.

Western Electric today has 15.787 employes of 10 years' service or longer. This is about 35 per cent of the total working force of approximately 45,000. While 6,019 have had from 10 to 15 years' service, no fewer than 4,904 have had from 15 to 20 years', 2,674 from 20 to 25 years', 2,190 over 25 years', with 21 men and 1 woman with more than 40 years' service.

MARRIAGE

When a man and woman get married, they are speculating. Sometimes both win, but usually one of them loses. Life in its entirety is on a speculating basis, and you do not have to be cynical to believe and know this to be true.

Our Little Folks

Little Boy Blue

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch it stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket molds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle-bed
He dreamed of the pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
And the smile of a little face.
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed and put them there.

—*Eugene Field.*

Glints of Humor

"Arithmetic is a science of truth," said the professor earnestly. "Figures can't lie. For instance, if one man can build a house in 12 days, 12 men can build it in one."

"Yes," interrupted a quick-brained student. "Then 288 will build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, and 1,036,800 in one second. And I don't believe they could lay one brick in the time!"

While the professor was still gasping the smart "ready-reckoner" went on:

"Again, if one ship can cross the Atlantic in six days, six ships can cross it in one day. I don't believe that either, so where's the truth in arithmetic?"

A small boy was asked to write what he had been taught about the human body. This was the result:

"Our body is divided into three parts, the brainium, the borax and the abominable cavity.

"The branium contains the brain, if any.

"The borax contains the lungs, liver, lights and heart.

"The abominable cavity contains the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, and u."

Do You Know?

1. The singular of dice. 2. Symbols of good luck. 3. How long it takes a train one mile long to go completely through a tunnel one mile long at a speed of one-mile a minute. 4. The difference between two inches square and two square inches. 5. How to place one hand so that the other cannot reach it. 6. What causes the report when an electric light bulb is broken. 7. Of what a lei is made. 8. Whether four-leaved clover can be propagated. 9. Which state in the United States has the longest shore line. 10. Whether backbone of the camel is curved upward in the middle.

(See answers below)

Johnny: They say a camel can go two weeks without any water.

Father: Yes, a little drink goes a long way with a giraffe, too.

Hoid on Toity-toid Street: "Papa, what's a vacuum?"

"A vacuum's a void, Sonny."

"I know, Papa, but vat's the void mean?"

Uncle: And what are you going to be when you grow up, Freddy?

Freddy: I'm going to be a philanthropist; those people always seem to have such a lot of money.

Question: "What are glaciers?"
Answer: "Guys that fix windows when they are broken."
Question: "What is a peninsula?"
Answer: "A bird that lives on icebergs."
Question: "What is a volcano?"
Answer: "A mountain with a hole in the top. If you look down you can see the crater smoking."
Question: "Why does a dog hang out its tongue when running?"
Answer: "To balance its tail."
Question: "What is steel wool?"
Answer: "The fleece of a hydraulic ram."

—*Typing Tips.*

Answers

1. Die. 2. Horseshoe, wishbone, four-leaf clover, bluebird, swastika, rabbit's foot. 3. Two minutes. 4. Two square inches. 5. Place either elbow in the palm of the hand of the other arm. 6. The outside air rushing into the vacuum. 7. Fresh flowers. 8. Yes, by cuttings. 9. Michigan. 10. The backbone is straight. Humps are fatty tissue.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and and Mrs. Raymond Hakkila have moved into the house recently vacated by John Fuller, at "E" Plane.

Clifford Roos, of No. 4 Mine, has gone to Star Valley, where he expects to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Alexander are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a baby daughter born January 21.

William Bean, of the Boiler Plant, was confined to his home three weeks with illness.

Miss Dorothy Parr visited with relatives in Hanna.

Mrs. William Matthews has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Massachusetts and other eastern points.

Mrs. Joseph VonRembow was entertained at a surprise birthday party given in her honor by Mrs. August Bertolina.

Charles Snyder is confined to his home in the barracks with illness.

Frank Silovich has purchased a new Buick car.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell have returned from a visit with relatives in Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Albin Fabreque entertained several little girls at a birthday party given in honor of her daughter, Mary Victoria's ninth birthday.

John K. Johnson is visiting with relatives in Southern California.

Haydn Williams has returned from a short visit with relatives in Preston, Idaho.

Robert Wilde, Jr., is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. J. E. Christensen entertained the members of the Bid-A-Club at her home on Ninth Street.

Mrs. S. T. Stark, of Boulder, visited at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson.

C. E. Moffitt was a business visitor in Superior.

Jack Cowlishaw is quite ill at his home with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Caine, of Superior, visited here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Darling.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moon, of Winton, visited at the Harry Crofts home.

Mike Lebrech is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where he is recovering from a major operation.

Carl Good has returned from a business trip to Denver, Colorado.

The New 1938 Models

Buick and Pontiac

Now being shown at

Vicars Motor Co.

Phone 207-W **Rock Springs**

Reliance

Old Timer Rudolph Ebeling, butcher at the Company Store, is ill at his home here.

Chauncey A. Murray has been on the sick list.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Richmond upon the arrival of a haby daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reuter are now residing in the house vacated recently by Mr. Z. A. Portwood and son, Alvin.

Mr. Wm. McPhie is now at home from the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. Pat Ryan has left Reliance to make his home with a sister in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Peppinger visited in Sweetwater recently at the J. Bastalich home.

Carol Morrow is now able to be back in school after heing absent a month due to an arm injury received while playing at school.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walters visited recently in Greystone, Colorado.

Mrs. Johnny Bastalich is acting postmistress, Mrs. Lyman Welch being on the sick list.

Mrs. F. L. Roberts and daughter, Sharon, visited recently in Reliance.

The card party held here February 12th by the Woman's Club was a success.

Jean McComas and Mary Jo Fearn had birthday parties during the month.

Mrs. A. J. Bevola entertained in honor of her daughter Betty's birthday February 11th. At six o'clock a lovely supper was served to those in attendance. Games were played and Miss Betty received many lovely gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dexter, of Superior, visited at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. J. A McPhie, of Rock Springs, recently visited at the Reese Phillips home.

Mr. James Zelenka has been on the sick list.

Superior

Mrs. R. D. Applegate arrived home after a vacation spent in Berkeley, California, with her daughters, Roberta and Peggy, and her son, Charles, and family.

Enrico Odorizzi, former employe of the Company, died at his home in South Superior, Monday morning, January 10th. Funeral services were held from the South Side Catholic Church in Rock Springs the following Saturday.

The many friends of James J. Simon, formerly head of the Science Department of the Superior High School, will be pleased to learn that he has heen appointed State Fish Commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Zelinski and daughter, Sophie. have returned from Chicago, where they were called hy the death of Mr. Zelinski's brother.

Mrs. Mary Riccardo passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on Monday, January 17th, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Riccardo is survived by two daughters and two sons.

Miss Violet Galassi has returned to Colorado Springs to resume her studies.

Mrs. Lou Dierden is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jack Oakley, at Kemmerer, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickey Jablin have returned from Sheridan, where they were called by the death of George Dozah, former resident of Superior.

Mrs. Pete Genetti, long-time resident of Superior, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on Saturday, January 29th. Funeral services were held at the South Side Catholic Church in Rock Springs the following Tuesday.

Mrs. John Engstrom, of Rawlins, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Lyle Conzatti and Mike Harbuck attended the U. M. W. of A. convention in Washington, D. C.

Miss Mae Welsh, of Superior, and Mr. Hugo Meirose. of Niobrara, Nebraska, were married in Green River on Saturday, February 5th. The happy couple will make their home wih the bride's mother, Mrs. Mae Welsh.

WESTERN AUTO TRANSIT COMPANY
HUDSON Established 1910 TERRAPLANE
PACKARD Sales and Service REO TRUCK
PHONE 109 ROCK SPRINGS

Winton

A Valentine Party was held at the Winton Schools for pupils of the First, Second and Third Grades. Children who will attain the age of six by January 1, 1939, were invited to attend to give them an idea of school procedure and also to estimate the number of children who will start school next year. Games were played, refreshments served, and a delightful time had by all.

Mrs. Mike Evanovich was honored at a shower at the Community House on February 8, 1938. Five Hundred and Bunco were the diversions of the evening, prizes for the former going to Mrs. John Nigra and Mrs. H. Krichbaum, and for Bunco to Mrs. Tony Eskra and Mrs. Chris Kuncheff. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening, and Mrs. Evanovich was the recipient of many useful and lovely gifts. Many out-of-town guests were present.

Many Winton children have been confined to their homes with chicken pox.

Elvin Robinson spent a week visiting relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wise announced the marriage of their daughter, Elva, to Mr. Robert Overman, of Denver, Colorado. The couple was married at Littleton, Colorado, on January 24, 1938. Elva has been employed in Denver since graduating from the Reliance High School in 1933.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Tynsky and family were business visitors in Casper over the week-end of February 5, 1938. Mr. Tynsky says he does not recommend the beds in the hotels in Casper, one having collapsed with him in the middle of the night, almost causing a "lost-time injury."

Mr. and Mrs. Attilio Guarri were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kragovich on February 6, 1938.

Mrs. Enfinger, of Jackson, Wyoming, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunther, has returned to her home.

Mr. Roy McDonald, Jr., has been ill at the Hospital in Rock Springs.

The Winton Community Council held a meeting on February 11, 1938, at which Dr. Chambers, of Rock Springs, gave a very interesting talk on "Scouting."

Miss La Vona Cavell Freeman, three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Freeman, of Hanna.

Hanna

The annual All States Dinner, sponsored by the Methodist Ladies Aid, was given at the Community Hall on February 10th, and was again a great success. Henry Jones was master of ceremonies, and the program as carried out by the committees representing the various states was very clever. Place cards were miniature cowboys with lariats, a gift from the Wyoming table to all the states. The serving of the turkey dinner was very ably done by girls of Mrs. Brown's Sunday school class.

Miss Eileen Lucas, Mrs. Wm. Hapgood and daughter, Pauline, Mr. Joe Lucas and Arvey Matson motored to Winton a recent week-end and brought Mrs. Lucas home. She visited for a week with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Lowe, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Henningsen and daughter, Charlotte, spent a few days in Denver, where they went to see an ear specialist about Charlotte's hearing.

Mrs. H. Renny returned from Andover, Massachusetts, where she spent the past few months with her mother, who has been very ill, but is now greatly improved.

The Hanna-Elmo-Elk Mountain Lions Club was host to the Rawlins Lions on February 3rd at a dinner at the hotel.

The Senior and Junior Epworth Leaguers entertained the Rawlins, Parco and Medicine Bow young people on February 6th at evening devotional services at the Methodist Church, followed by a social hour and refreshments at the Community Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth had, as their dinner guests recently, Mr. John Allen and daughter, Genevieve, of Pass Creek.

James Attryde had the misfortune of developing blood poison in his foot as a result of stepping on a nail. He was confined to the hospital for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Fermelia are the proud parents of a baby boy born on February 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pascoe are the proud parents of a baby girl born in January.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler was gladly surprised on February 8th at a birthday party given in her honor by her nieces, Mrs. Tolin, Mrs. J. Milne, and Miss Dorothy Benedict, at her home, when several of her friends were invited. The evening was spent in playing games, followed by dainty refreshments.

Miss Betty Crank was honored by a miscellaneous shower by her friends at the Community Hall on Feb-

CHEVROLET
For over 26 years the symbol of savings
UTZINGER CHEVROLET CO.
Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, LaSalle
AND
UTZINGER'S USED CAR STORE
Reconditioned and Guaranteed Used Cars

ruary 11th. Miss Crank will soon become the bride of Wilho Aho.

Rev. and Mrs. Kellam and their son and daughter arrived from Texas. Rev. Kellam is the new Episcopal minister.

St Anne's Guild met at the home of Mrs. Joe Dickinson with Mrs. Jas. Clegg and Mrs. Jas. Meekin, Jr., as hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milliken, Sr., celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary on January 17th, the members of their family dropped in and surprised them.

Mrs. Bert Taylor, Grand Chief of the Pythian Sisters, and Mrs. S. I. Rodda, motored to Sheridan to institute a Pythian Sister Temple.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crombie and daughter, Ladella, spent a few days in Denver.

Mr. Adrian Menke spent a recent week-end motoring to Fleming, Colorado, where be visited his aunt.

Mr. Malcolm Martin, of Cody, Wyoming, visited for a few days at the Buehler home.

James While is ill at the hospital receiving treatment for stomach ulcers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Briggs have as their house guest Mrs. Briggs' cousin, Miss Peterson, of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cruickshank are the proud parents of a baby boy born at the Hospital on February 15th.

The Office Broom

Glenn Knox and wife recently boarded the new Streamliner enroute to the annual session in New York of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. By the way, Glenn located in his mining property at Quealy an extraordinary find—none other than a four-toed dinosaur footprint. In the new D. O. Clark mine at Superior, several small prints were found, but they were in the line of tunneling and no effort was made to preserve them.

A. W. Dallas and E. C. Manson, Union Pacific Railroad representatives, were callers at our General Office during the month. They were enroute to the Western Coast.

The Basketball team sponsored by the Company under the direction of Mr. Jefferis now stands in second place. At the Junior High School Gymnasium, they played the team of The Kemmerer Coal Company, and defeated them to the tune of 63 to 39. Two of the local team (Matthews and Toucher) scored 37 points between them, while Samuels made 15.

Many of the employes of the General Offices spent week-ends at Jackson and vicinity, where they witnessed the spectacle of 7,000 to 10,000 elk, deer and antelope feeding on the Government lots, a sight of a lifetime. Some really fine snapshots were taken by the hundreds who went from this city.

A number of advanced pupils of the Science Class of the Reliance High School visited the Rock Springs Power Plant the morning of February 8th, in charge of School Superintendent Kurtz. They were well pleased with what they saw and the explanations offered by those in charge of the various pieces of mechanism.

Mrs. Julia Frances Cukale Zupenc died at the General Hospital here just a week after the passing of her father, Frank Cukale, Sr. She was a graduate of the local High School and, prior to her marriage, was employed in the Company Store at Rock Springs. Her husband, her mother, four brothers and six sisters survive. Services were conducted at the North Side Catholic Church, Father Gnidovec officiating, interment being at St. Joseph's Cemetery. Julia was actively connected with the Sacred Heart and St. Ann's Altar Societies. Heartfelt sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved.

Captured Golden Eagle

The picture accompanying displays a Golden Eagle with a wing-spread of 68 inches, tip to tip, recently trapped a short distance northwest of Superior by George Zamboni, one of our employes at the point mentioned, the specimen mounted by another employe, E. M. Maki.

COTTAGE *Art* STUDIO
Over 5 & 10-cent store

Let's Have That Picture Taken Before We Forget

Anything you want in photographs, copying, tinting, enlarging. Picture frames, Kodak finishing, and supplies.

Have your camera checked over now and make sure it is in good condition to take pictures.

KELLOGG LUMBER COMPANY

Building Materials and Paints
General Contractors
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
$5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR
MEMBER

CHECK THEM OFF WITH CHECKS

Let checks run your errands, pay your bills, settle your accounts. You can send them anywhere by mail without delay, effort or inconvenience on your part.

Paying this way avoids the risks of keeping cash on hand, and provides cancelled checks as proof that bills have been paid. Come in and see how easy it is to open a checking account at this bank.

ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Every Dollar Spent for Electric Service

is a dollar spent for additional comfort, convenience and leisure . . . .

SOUTHERN WYOMING UTILITIES COMPANY

Phone 901 Rock Springs, Wyoming

H O W A R D ' S

Corner So. Front and C Streets
Rock Springs, Wyo.

Good Things to Eat

The Best Place in the City.

1 9 3 8
DODGE & PLYMOUTH
Now On Display
Come In and See Them

McCurtain Motor Co.
Phone 601 **Rock Springs**

Rock Springs Floral Shop
Established 1921
MRS. J. S. SALMON, *Proprietor*
205 C Street—Rock Springs

Cut Flowers and Plants
For All Occasions

Leading Florist of the District
GIVE US A CALL PHONE 61

St. Patrick's Day Party Items, Greeting Cards, Shamrock-center Ice Cream Bricks, Etc.
—o—
ST. PATRICK'S DAY. MARCH 17TH
Choicest Chocolate Candies
WHITMAN'S or SAYLOR'S
Telephone 111 **THUMS** *447 So. Front St.*

WESTERN CAFE
403 North Front Street **Phone 785**

QUALITY FOODS
REASONABLE PRICES
Superior Fountain Service

Meals at all hours -:- day and night

American Laundry Company
Rock Springs

We will allow 5% discount on all *regular* accounts on one family bundle per week.

Dependable Service

Phone and we will have a trained salesman call and explain this plan.
Phone 4

T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr.

ATTORNEY

Rock Springs, Wyoming

E. L. WETZEL

CLEANING AND PRESSING OF FINE CLOTHES SOLICITED

TELEPHONE 158
ROCK SPRINGS

First Security Bank

OF ROCK SPRINGS

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER

Rock Springs, Wyoming

NORTH SIDE STATE BANK

"The Peoples Bank"

★

GENERAL BANKING

INSURANCE
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
STEAMSHIP AGENCY
TRUSTS

Come In and See Them!

The New Ford V-8 IS HERE

All Models Now on Display at

CRIPPA MOTOR CO.

204 Elk Street Phone 26
Rock Springs, Wyoming

GRAND CAFE

Opposite U. P. Depot

Rock Springs' Oldest Cafe With Latest Improvements.

Steaks Our Specialty

Fountain Service

Where Particular People Dine

TEXACO

FIRE CHIEF GASOLINE

STARTS 47% FASTER

Than the United States Government Requires For Its Emergency Equipment.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors — Dealers in Plumbing Supplies

Rock Springs Plumbing Company

A. W. NISBET, Proprietor

324 Grant Street Phone 160
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

The
UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES . . .

Announce **1938 LINE OF FRIGIDAIRE ELECTRIC ICE BOXES**

with . . .

The Improved Meter Miser, Automatic Cube Release and Cold Control, Food Safety Indicator, Adjustable Shelves, and other new features.

We invite you to see the New Line on display at All our stores.

SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

The
UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where Your Dollar is a Big Boy All the Time"

ROCK SPRINGS - RELIANCE - WINTON - SUPERIOR - HANNA

2004.013.0011a-e